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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WHITES IN GREAT DANGER

A Party of Twenty Beleagured in the Teton Basin, Idaho.

UTES JOINING THE HOSTILE BANNOCKS

Agent Teter Regards the Situation as Very Alarming—Troops Leave Omaha for the Scene of the Trouble.

BOISE, Idaho, July 25.—Gov. McConnell received by wire to-day a call from the settlers in the Teton Basin for protection against Indians. As the State has no militia he telegraphed the authorities at Washington for troops. The troops at Boise Barracks, Col. Cooke commanding, are under marching orders, and may be called out any hour. They could be got there much quicker than troops from any other point.

Word reached here to-night that a little band of settlers about twenty miles from St. Anthony, at the edge of the Teton Basin, were surrounded by a band of hostile Bannocks who had made several unsuccessful attempts, by firing upon them, to drive them from their positions.

A messenger who made his way around the Indian lines to St. Anthony reports that their provisions were almost gone, and unless succor reached them soon they would be killed. It is alleged that some of the whites who murdered Indians for hunting elk are in this party near St. Anthony, and it is the object of the Indians to wreak vengeance upon them.

AGENT TETER ALARMED.

He Believes that a Serious Conflict Cannot Be Averted.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 25.—"Excitement in the Jackson Hole country is at fever heat. It is not safe for ranchmen to leave their homes. The Indians are thoroughly aroused and are determined to seek vengeance for the death of the Indians killed two weeks ago by deputy constables."

These were the words of Indian Agent Teter, who returned yesterday from the Jackson Hole Valley. He left the agency last Thursday, going to Market Lake. From there he went overland 120 miles in company with the Deputy Sheriff of Fremont County, to Marysvale, the post office at the south end of Jackson Hole.

Speaking further of the present situation in the valley, Mr. Teter said: "The settlers are thoroughly alarmed and they surely have good reason to be. The Indians took upon the killing of their warriors as nothing short of murder and are now undoubtedly preparing to avenge their death. There are no large camps of Indians at present in Jackson Hole proper, but I was reliably informed that there are from 250 to 300 camped in the Fall River Valley, thirty-five miles south. There are Indians, however, scattered all through the country, and it is not safe for white men to go out alone. The Indians shoot from ambush at every white man who makes his appearance, and the whites have adopted the same tactics toward the Indians. The settlers have congregated at several points to protect themselves. I urged them to prepare for an attack, but not to assume the aggressive toward the wards of the Government.

"The settlers are anxious to go out after the Indians and wipe them out. Both sides are now very determined. The settlers decided a year ago that if the Indians returned this Summer they would break up their custom of hunting in this locality. The women are almost distracted with fear, and as there are not more than 200 settlers in the Jackson Hole Valley, I considered it necessary to send in the call for troops, which I did immediately upon my arrival here. I don't think the settlers are in immediate danger, but if the troops are not sent at once they will be."

Agent Teter does not believe the troops will be of real assistance until they are stationed right in Jackson Hole Valley, at Marysvale and the country just south of the National Park.

Mr. Teter is inclined to criticise very severely the party of deputy constables who shot so hurriedly into the crowd of Indians who tried to escape arrest. He says that they are responsible for all this trouble, and some of them are already leaving the country for fear of a subsequent investigation by Federal officials. Mr. Teter also says that the Indians are not the only ones who break the game laws, but that the white settlers are equally at fault, and the white tourists and Eastern hunters are much worse than the redmen. He says that in this Jackson Hole Valley it is estimated that there are at least 20,000 elk, many antelope, and some moose. He says that these animals cannot be preserved from extinction in the Yellowstone Park, and he firmly believes that the Government should, without delay, provide for making the wonderful Jackson Hole Valley a part of the National Park.

As soon as Mr. Teter arrived at the agency trusted messengers were sent out to all the absent Bannocks and Shoshones, telling him that the soldiers were coming and urging them to peacefully return home before they arrived.

There is considerable speculation as to whether this order will have any effect, since the Indians have become so worked up, and as long as they must know that, situated as they are, in probably the wildest spot in this country, the handful of soldiers that will be sent out could hardly find them before Winter if they chose to keep out of sight.

Word has been received at the Bannock agency that "Jim" Ballard, who is acknowledged to be the most dangerous Indian on this reservation, is at the Salt River Valley meeting of the Bannocks, Shoshones, and Utes, with about fifty of his followers. The authorities are very anxious that these disturbers should not join the belligerents congregated on Fall River. It is greatly feared, however, that when the trading and races are ended on Salt River these Indians will go north and join the others. If they do so, the combined force would probably number 600 at least.

UTES JOINING THE BANNOCKS.

A Large Party of Indians Headed Toward Yellowstone Park.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 25.—Adjt. Gen. Stitzer of the Wyoming militia telegraphed Gov. Richards to-day:

Operator at Beaver Cañon wires here that about 200 Lemhi bucks passed that point to-day, headed toward Yellowstone Park.

Frank Foote, Colonel of First Regiment, Wyoming National Guards, stationed at Evanston, sent the following message to the Governor to-day:

A. A. Steed, a sheep owner of La Barge, now on Ham's Fork with his sheep, reports a band of Bannocks camped on the east slope of the divide between Ham's Fork and Cokeville, about thirty miles from Ham's Fork, on the Oregon Short Line. He counted thirty-six tepees and estimates the number at over 100. There is another lot a few miles further up the stream. There are no squaws or pappooses with them.

It is reported that a band of Utes crossed the railway near Leroy station four days ago, headed for the North. It is estimated there were seventy in the party.

Another band are in camp on Smith's Fork, about ten miles from Fort Bridge. I have no information as to the number. They are killing deer. Sheriff Ward left for Smith's Fork last night, and his Deputy, Bob Calvery, left this morning to take the trail of the lot that passed Leroy.

Troops now being moved to the scene of the trouble are traveling at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, and will reach Marysville, where the settlers are surrounded by Indians, by next Wednesday. There is much dissatisfaction at the dilatory movements to aid the settlers. Gov. Richards says the news that troops are en route will have a good effect on both the Indians and whites, discouraging the former and encouraging the latter, but he fears that before troops reach the settlement the Indians may give battle, and, after doing all the damage possible, slip back through the mountain passes to their reservations.

Probably Murdered by Indians.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 25.—Authentic advices have been received that Martin B. Hall, who left San Diego June 11 for Phoenix, Ariz., was found dead thirty miles from Kingman a few days ago, together with three other men who had left Kingman for one of the mining camps in that part of the country. The bodies were horribly mutilated.

This is all the information that has been received by Mrs. Hall, who, since her husband's departure for Arizona, has been awaiting a request to join him. Hall's body was the only one of the four that could be identified, and this only by means of papers of an Odd Fellows' Lodge in Kansas.

Persons somewhat familiar with the country surrounding Kingman believe the men were killed by treacherous Chimehuevas or Indians. The crime may have, however, been committed by miners jealous of newfound diggings, but this seems less plausible in view of the fact that the bodies were mutilated.

Troops Start for Wyoming.

OMAHA, Neb., July 25.—Gen. Coppinger left at 11 o'clock to-day for Wyoming. The First Battalion, Ninth Cavalry, composed of Troops, D, E, F, and I, which go to the Jackson Hole country, is in command of Major Chaffee. The other officers are Capts. John S. Loud, Clarence A. Stedman, Eugene D. Dimmock, John Guilfoil, and Lieuts. John D. Gardner, Guy H. Preston, Alfred B. Jackson, Edward E. Hartwick, Charles J. W. Sievens, George F. Hamilton, Montgomery D. Parker, Howard H. Hickok, and Major Charles F. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster of the Department. Lieut. George Hutcheson, Aide-de-Camp, accompanied Gen. Coppinger from Omaha.

The Shawnees Dancing.

TULSA, Indian Territory, July 25.—The Shawnee war dance began yesterday eight miles north of this place. Large numbers of the members of the various neighboring tribes are also present and will take part, with the exception of the Cherokees, who years ago abandoned the dance. A large number of officers are on the ground to preserve order. The dance will last nearly a week.

Princeton Students Coming Home.

A. J. Millbank and R. F. Little of this city, two of the Princeton College students who were reported a few days ago as captured by the Bannock Indians in Wyoming, have telegraphed their parents that they are safe, and are about to start on the homeward trip.

VICTORY FOR WILLIAM BARNES

He Carried the Albany Primaries Successfully Against Mayor Oren E. Wilson Last Evening.

ALBANY, July 25.—State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., won a great victory this evening over his reform brother, Oren E. Wilson, who desires a renomination for Mayor. Mr. Barnes patched up differences with the several factions of the Republican Party in this county three weeks ago. Mr. Wilson and his lieutenant, William P. Rudd, remained without the breastworks. They have an interest in the new anti-machine Republican paper, The State, and began a vigorous campaign in its columns against Mr. Barnes. On Monday night the Republican County Convention called primaries for to-night, to elect delegates to the ward and town conventions, which, in turn, under the new committee instructions, will elect delegates to the Assembly and District Conventions. The Constitution prescribes that two days shall intervene between the calling and holding of the primaries. On Tuesday night The State began to yell "snap primaries," and kept up the attack. As a result there was considerable opposition met in a number of the wards and towns to-night.

Mr. Barnes won out, however, by carrying, so far as can be learned, every town and every one of the sixty-nine city election districts, with but the single exception of one district in the Seventh Ward. William H. Weaver, who opposed Mr. Barnes last year for State Committeeman, as a candidate himself, voted the regular or machine ticket to-night.

The First, Second, and Third Assembly District Conventions will be held on Saturday, and the Fourth District on Aug. 3.

TOO WEAK TO TAKE CHLOROFORM

John Delesandra Dies Under Its Influence —Doctors Were Preparing Him for an Operation for Tuberculosis.

John Delesandra, who lived with his brother, Antonio, at 316 West Sixty-ninth Street, became ill about three months ago with a disease of the neck which puzzled the doctors.

He tried the treatment of three or four different physicians, but their remedies failed to cure him, and he was then taken to the Vanderbilt Clinic, where treatment for several weeks failed to effect a cure. He grew steadily worse, and was removed two weeks ago to Bellevue Hospital. There his disease was pronounced to be chronic external tuberculosis.

Dr. Louis Fisher, assisted by Dr. Agan, took charge of Delesandra, and told him that his life could be saved only by a surgical operation.

Delesandra was frightened by this statement. Feeling that he was to die, he wanted to be at home again. He was taken home, and arrangements were made for an operation on Wednesday, but, owing to the weak condition of the patient, stimulants were given for twenty-four hours to prepare him for the use of chloroform.

Delesandra was so exhausted, however, that not more than two or three whiffs of chloroform had been given before death took place. Artificial respiration was resorted to without avail.

At the request of Dr. Fisher, an autopsy will be held this morning by Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: Herbert Flynn, Morristown, Ind., with W. C. Winans of Brookville alternate; Frank E. Davis, Fort Wayne, Ind., with Howard Long of Angola alternate; John McCullough, Norton, Kan., with Arthur A. Greene of Lecompton alternate, and Francis A. Coward of Charleston, S. C., an alternate.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks's Will.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks left personal property valued at $20,000.

His will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. It was executed on July 17, 1889, and appoints his wife, Elizabeth Willard Brooks, and his brother, William G. Brooks, of Boston, executors.

All of the testator's property is left to Mrs. Brooks.

Prof. Worthen Critically Ill.

HANOVER, N. H., July 25.—Thomas W. D. Worthen, Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College, is critically ill with appendicitis. An operation was performed at the hospital in Hanover this afternoon. His condition was found to be very serious. His chances for recovery are about one to four.

AN IMMENSE WHEAT YIELD

The Northwest May Break Its Record This Year.

GRAIN GENERALLY OF GOOD QUALITY

Smut Does Damage in Some Sections—Railroads Preparing to Move the Crop—Acreage Probably Little Decreased.

DULUTH, Minn., July 25.—Reliable information from all portions of the Northwest has convinced the millers, the elevator men, and the grain commission men here that a wheat crop exceeding in volume even that of 1891, the banner year in the history of the country, may be expected, unless something now unforeseen should inflict damage upon the grain—and that something must come at once to do any damage, for in a few days the harvest will be well under way.

In response to urgent demands for help from all over the Northwest, laborers are leaving Duluth by the score daily, and word now comes that there are more than enough men in the fields to do all the work, tremendous as the crop will be. The railroads are already increasing their shipping facilities, and are getting everything in readiness for moving the big crop.

Conservative estimates here place the yield of wheat at not less than 140,000,000 bushels for Minnesota and the two Dakotas, while there are many who believe that it will run over 175,000,000 bushels.

In some quarters there is considerable doubt as to what the quality of the yield will be, for reports indicate that the straw is unusually heavy, but a period of warm weather will remedy this, and allow the heads to fill out to a quality as good as that of last year's crop.

The persistent efforts of those who are attempting to disparage the present crop prospects, although productive of some uneasiness and doubt among shippers and handlers of grain in Eastern circles, are not materially injuring business nearer home. Some men, for instance, in Southern Minnesota and in Northwestern Dakota, have carefully gathered a few heads of smutty wheat and mailed them to Chicago, representing them to be fair samples of what may be expected in the crop line in their localities. But in nearly every case these representations have been found upon investigation to be wholly false. The one or two exceptions are to be found in the regions lying about St. Thomas and Larimore, N. D., where smut has really made its appearance, and to such an extent that it bids fair to destroy at least a third—possibly one-half—of the entire crop in that region.

From the country north of Casselton, N. D., also, and from various portions of Central Minnesota and Central and Southern North Dakota, come complaints that the yield of wheat will not be more than from six to nine bushels per acre, but, in considering this, it must be borne in mind that these sections of the country last year produced next to nothing, and that the climatic conditions which would be favorable to a large yield in them would be positively disastrous to the great wheat belt about them. They are sandy regions, which can stand amounts of rain that would fairly flood the Red River Valley and the southern part of the State.

Private letters from Fosston and Crookston, and also from Pembina, are all enthusiastic over the magnificent prospects for a tremendous harvest. Pembina County alone last year produced 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, and, despite the fact that the wheat acreage this season has been somewhat reduced, the people there expect to raise 500,000 bushels more than they did last year.

A farmer near Staples, Minn., who has only a modest piece of land under cultivation, writes to Spencer & Moore, grain commission men of this city, that he will harvest fully 1,000 bushels of wheat, and that there is not a light tract throughout that entire region. Said Mr. Spencer:

"We are confident here that this season's wheat crop will exceed anything ever known in the Northwest. I think 140,000,000 bushels for Minnesota and the two Dakotas a very low estimate. In my opinion, too, the crop will be harvested at present prices, but I would not be surprised to see prices even better. I am afraid the railroads will get all snagged up again this year, for they certainly cannot afford to undergo the enormous outlay that would be necessary to purchase the amount of rolling stock which will be required to move the vast crop."

Said M. J. Forbes, President and manager of the Consolidated Elevator Company: "I concur in the general belief here that the present crop in the three States will be something enormous. There is some cause for alarm, to be sure, in the unusually heavy straw, but the next two or three weeks will probably see wheat headed out as firmly as any one could desire. The outlook for flax, too, is the best we have ever yet had. Last year the yield was something like 750,000 bushels, but this year it will be three or four times that—say, 2,500,000 bushels. I believe that the railroads are getting into shape to handle this enormous crop without delay or trouble. Of course, they cannot do it in a month, or in two or three months, but it will be better for all concerned, for to suddenly rush to the terminals such a visible supply of grain would certainly cause a serious drop in the market.

"As for those depressing stories coming from Minneapolis, to the effect that we cannot possibly look for a crop of more than 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 bushels, they are simply rot, and I believe that their best contradiction is to be found in the haste with which the Minneapolis elevators are shipping away their old wheat of such excellent quality, at cash prices. They need all of the room they can get, and they are quite well aware of the fact."

B. C. Church of the Imperial Mill placed the prospective crop at 135,000,000 bushels for the three States. "And I believe," he added, "that the railroads are going to be in better shape to handle the crop than they were in 1891, when the yield was 160,000,000 bushels. There is no doubt some truth in the reports of smut and lodged grain, but the areas so affected cut but little figure in the sum total. I do not think, either, that the prospects for a big crop are going to depreciate prices. The Winter wheat crop was too short, and then too big. I believe that increased confidence and speculation will keep prices up until we can better see what the actual demand is going to be."

Mr. Frick, local manager for the Van Dusen-Harrington Elevator Company, was of the opinion that the recent unsettled weather had caused somewhat of a deterioration in crop prospects in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota, but said he thought, on the whole, crop conditions were as flattering as ever, and, personally, he looked for a yield unprecedented in the history of the country.

"Even Government reports," said he, "have always in the past underestimated the crops. Last year they estimated from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels, when already we have evidence that the yield was over 120,000,000 bushels, and when they talk about a decrease in the wheat acreage this year, they apparently forget the hundreds of new settlers who are yearly going upon these great tracts of land and opening up farms, which they sow to wheat the very first thing. They are not recorded, but when the yield is all in it will be found that they cut a tremendous figure, and that, instead of being reduced, the acreage of wheat has in all probability been largely increased."

VISITED THE EX-PRESIDENT

The State Officials Received Pleasantly by Gen. Harrison at His Camp in the Adirondacks.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., July 25.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison was visited this morning by the State officials who are making a tour of inspection of the Adirondacks. The party arrived here from the Ampersand Hotel, Saranac Lake, at 11 o'clock this morning, and, after a short rest, proceeded through the Fulton chain of lakes in steam launches.

Two miles down on the first lake the party espied Dodd's Camp, at which Gen. Harrison will be a guest until August. Secretary of State John Palmer was selected to introduce the members of the party, and they were landed at the camp dock, where they were greeted by the ex-President. The Secretary of State explained the object of the presence of the State officers here, and said it was a pleasure to greet the ex-President within the bounds of the Empire State. Gen. Harrison responded briefly, saying:

"Most of you, as I understand from the address of Gen. Palmer, are State officials. From some experience, I know that office has its accompaniment of sorrow and troubles, and this trip you are making to the Adirondacks is doubtless one of those afflictions and burdensome things that appertain to office. I am sure you are not at all bent upon pleasure, but with a studied purpose to discharge your official duty, and that you are looking at everything with an official eye. I hope, however, that the trip will have some pleasure for you, and I am glad to welcome you to Camp Dodd."

The members of the State Game and Fish Commission, State Engineer Campbell W. Adams, Deputy State Engineer Herschel Adams, Deputy Controller William J. Morgan, Dr. Samuel B. Ward, Dr. Albert Vanderveer of Albany, Victor Adams of Little Falls, and the remainder of the party were then introduced to the ex-President, and he shook each one by the hand. As Secretary Palmer introduced the physicians, who followed each other, the ex-President jocularly remarked: "You seem to have made extensive preparations against sickness."

The party then received a general introduction to Gen. Harrison's daughter and niece, Mrs. John R. McKee, and Mrs. Dimmick, who had come out on the lodge veranda while the ex-President's remarks were in progress. The party then bid Gen. Harrison adieu, adjourned to the steam launches, and proceeded down through the chain of lakes. The party expected to return home to-night.

After the Forest Commission had left Dodd's Camp, Victor Adams, whom ex-President Harrison appointed Postmaster of Little Falls, called and extended to the General and his party an invitation to sail in the handsome little yacht Olgie. Gen. Harrison accepted the invitation promptly, and said he would take a sail to-morrow.

Forest Commissioner Lyman of Oswego sent to Gen. Harrison this evening a splendid specimen of landlocked salmon, which he caught in Saranac Lake Tuesday.

The State officers finished to-day their work in the Adirondacks and went back to Albany.

UTICA, N. Y., July 25.—The guests of the State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission held a meeting to-day on the train which brought them out of the Adirondacks, and passed resolutions declaring that the State at once should enter upon a settled policy with a view to the preservation of the Adirondacks as a health and pleasure resort.

BUSINESS IMPROVES AND WAGES ADVANCE

Railroads Making Many Extensions Through the South.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The Manufacturers' Record says there is a large increase in the traffic of Southern railroads, especially those in the coal and iron regions. The Alabama Car Association reports having handled nearly 21,000 cars in June, against 12,000 in June of last year. The improvement in railroad affairs is bringing to the front a large number of railroad extensions of existing systems, and also quite a number of short lines, which are being organized in many parts of the South, every State being represented.

The number of cotton mills organized for the week is even larger than usual. Present indications point to an unusually large corn crop, while the fruit crop in the aggregate is probably the largest and most valuable ever raised in the South. In fact, all crops, except cotton, will doubtless be unusually heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Edward Heines, an Ingrain carpet manufacturer, to-day signed the 7½ per cent advance scale of wages demanded by the strikers.

TILTON, N. H., July 25.—The strike in the Tilton mills proved to be a decisive and quick victory for the strikers. They demanded a 10 per cent. increase all around, and their demands were granted after they had been out twenty-four hours.

THE GERMANIC'S RECORD LOWERED

New Engines Reduce the White Star Liner's Time by Eleven Hours.

QUARANTINE, S. I., July 25.—The White Star Line steamship Germanic, which was recently overhauled and fitted with new engines at Belfast, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown with a record passage of six days twenty-three hours and twenty-seven minutes.

This is the fastest time ever made by the Germanic. Her best previous passage, several years ago, was seven days ten hours and thirty-five minutes. The following were the days' runs: 400, 396, 405, 411, 420, 326, covering a total distance of 2,779 knots.

The Germanic brought 140 cabin and 514 steerage passengers. Among the former were John Bigelow, the Rev. F. Fleetwood Buss, the Rev. F. W. Clampett, J. Griswold, W. F. Kershaw, F. G. Lloyd, the Rev. D. Paul Reynolds and F. Gwynne Vaughan.

Chester McLaughlin for Judge.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 25.—The Republican judicial convention of the Fourth District was held to-day. Chester B. McLaughlin of Essex was the unanimous choice of the convention for Judge.

Taylor Eldridge has been renominated by the Republicans of Warren County for the Assembly.

The Democratic Judicial Committee of the Fourth District met at noon and issued a call for the Judicial Convention to be held at Saratoga Sept. 18.

The Democratic County Committee of Saratoga County will meet at Ballston Spa, Saturday, July 27, to call the County Convention.

Secretary Herbert's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Herbert has disposed of all matters requiring his immediate attention and will begin his vacation to-morrow, turning the Navy Department over to the care of Assistant Secretary McAdoo at the close of business hours. He will leave Washington in the evening on the dispatch boat Dolphin for a tour of inspection on the Atlantic coast. Secretary Herbert will be accompanied by his son and Lieut. Reamey, his naval aide. While away he will visit New-York, the Newport torpedo station, New-London, Boston, and Portsmouth. He will also see the President at Gray Gables.

BRAZIL DEFIES BRITAIN

Invasion of Trinidad Island Excites Popular Indignation.

ENVOY'S LETTER READ IN CONGRESS

Passionate Reply of Deputy Belisario —The Consular Buildings Excite Expressions of Hostility.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, via Galveston, July 25.—A letter of the Envoy and Minister of Great Britain to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying that his Government had taken possession of the Island of Trinidad, in order to lay a cable in the River Plate, was read to the Brazilian Congress here yesterday.

The Envoy said that Great Britain will not abandon its rights over Trinidad.

Representative Belisario replied that Brazil will drive the English off Trinidad.

Representative Belisario's expression of this sentiment was much applauded.

The occupation of the island continues to excite much indignation among the people, who declare that the taking of Trinidad is another instance of Great Britain's land-grabbing policy.

In Sao Paulo, capital of the State of that name, the news caused much excitement. A crowd gathered in front of the British Consulate and hooted the Consul and the country he represented. Fortunately the disturbance went no further.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times will to-morrow publish a special dispatch from Rio Janeiro, saying that the agitation against Great Britain is daily increasing. The Government has presented the documents relating to the subject to the Chamber of Deputies.

Deputy Belisario made an excited speech, in the course of which he said that when diplomatic means were exhausted, the Brazilian people would rise and tear away the paws of the British lion from territory sacred to Brazil.

The newspaper Paiz threatens the forcible expulsion of the British from the island. There was an anti-British demonstration on the streets Thursday afternoon. Violent speeches were made, and there was some disorder. The police have been augmented.

Trinidad is a deserted island in the South Atlantic ocean, latitude 30 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 29 degrees 22 minutes. It is five miles in length and three in width. It is rocky, mountainous, and a paradise of turtles and fish, a mine of guano, and, moreover, a well of wealth, hidden there by pirates.

It is a principality—in circular letters at least, and its sovereign, under the name of James I., is Baron Harden-Hickey, son-in-law of John H. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, former editor of Le Triboulet of Paris, a recent convert to Buddhism, and the author of a cheerful book on the art of committing suicide.

The principality has its coat of arms, its postage stamps, and its Grand Chancellor. There are to be a military oligarchy and coolies on the island. There are to be rewards and a decoration of honor for savants, poets, painters, and other artists.

The New-York Times was the first newspaper to announce that, in utter disregard for all the claims of Baron Harden-Hickey, Great Britain had taken possession of the island. The representative of the Baron said then: "Brazil will say that our assumption of the land has its sanction, that Brazil has a protectorate over the principality of Trinidad."

Great Britain's claim to the island rests on the event recorded in Alexander Dalrymple's "Collection of Voyages, Chiefly in the Southern Atlantic Ocean," of Dr. Halley's taking possession of the island, April 17, 1700, in her Majesty's name.

TAKING THE CASE TO GRAY GABLES

The Louisiana Senators Will Talk to President Cleveland About the Sugar-Bounty Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — Senators Blanchard and Caffery of Louisiana left to-night for Gray Gables to consult with President Cleveland about the sugar-bounty claims now before Controller Bowler.

Senator Caffery said this evening that the refusal to pay these claims would mean the financial ruin of thousands. The sugar growers had had advances from bankers, and, in fact, had hypothecated every dollar that was to be paid them by the Government. While they produced only one thing—sugar—they were large buyers of many things, and so they were in debt to Kentucky mule raisers, St. Louis provision dealers, and to machinery men in New-York, Pennsylvania, and other States, and these outside people would be the chief sufferers if the bounty should not be paid.

"This comes at a very inopportune time," said Mr. Caffery, "and falls on our people with the force of an unexpected blow. Nobody dreamed that, after the legislation was secured, there would be any trouble about getting the money from the Treasury. It might well cause alarm in other quarters. The payment for fast mail service, the subsidies to steamships, the appropriation for the Atlanta Exposition, and a dozen other cases that might be enumerated all seem to be analogous to this bounty act, and if payment of the one is refused, why not of all the rest?"

Senators Blanchard and Caffery and Representative Meyers of Louisiana had an extended conference with Attorney General Harmon this morning on the legal aspect of the sugar-bounty claims.

It is said that the number of claims for sugar bounty aggregate only about 140, while the amount of claims is $5,000,000.

The hearing of the case is set for Aug. 7, and until Controller Bowler shall announce his decision no one, of course, knows what it will be, but the impression is strong in official circles that the whole question of the payment of these bounty claims will find its way into the courts for settlement.

These claims should not be confused with the beet-sugar claims, amounting to only $238,000, although it was upon the payment of the latter that Mr. Bowler originally based his determination to hear arguments.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 25.—Col. R. E. Rivers, the proprietor of Hotels Royal and Pickwick, and owner of sugar plantation interests, applied to-day for a "respite" of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months. His assets far exceed liabilities. Failure to get his sugar bounty is the principal cause of his embarrassment.

Offered Freedom for a Lie.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—John Cronin, under arrest suspected of setting fire to the Charlotte parochial school last week, to-day made an affidavit in which he states that since his confinement he has been visited by Police Officer Thomas Dennis of the village of Charlotte, and that said officer told him that if he would implicate the Rev. Father Fitzgerald of said village with the burning of said building, he would immediately release deponent and give him $1,000 in cash for such information.

Gov. Morton Favors Unions.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—At a meeting of the Paper Hangers' Association last evening a letter was read from Gov. Levi P. Morton of New-York, in which he expressed himself in favor of employing union men, and stated that hereafter he would use all his influence to have all work performed by them. The Governor declared that he was in nowise opposed to organized labor.

ALFARO ON HIS WAY TO THE WAR

The Chief Will Lead in Person the Battle Which Is to Determine Ecuador's Political Condition.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 25.—Supreme Chief Eloy Alfaro has left Guayaquil for his projected attack on Riobamba, as reported yesterday.

The engagement which will shortly occur is to decide the political condition of Ecuador.

Appearances favor Gen. Eloy Alfaro, who has determined to lead the battle in person.

MAY SELL TEMPERANCE DRINKS

Nothing in the Law, Magistrate Wentworth Says, to Close Saloons Between 1 and 5 o'Clock A. M.

Magistrate Wentworth of the Harlem Court summoned Theodore F. Motz, who keeps a saloon at 318 Pleasant Avenue, before him yesterday morning. Motz is the man who, after stopping the sale of liquor in his saloon at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, covered his bar, threw the doors of the saloon wide open, and began the sale of temperance drinks. He did a brisk business until he was arrested by a policeman on a charge of violating the excise law.

When arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth Wednesday morning Motz denied that he had violated the excise law, and raised the novel plea that there was nothing in the law that prevented him from selling non-intoxicating beverages between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning or during any other hours in which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. When Motz appeared at the bar yesterday Magistrate Wentworth said:

"I find there is nothing in the law on which to hold you for excise violation for selling temperance drinks between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, so long as malt or spiritous liquors are not sold or exposed for sale. You are discharged."

Motz bowed and thanked the Magistrate, and then marched triumphantly out of the court, followed by a large number of saloon keepers who were interested in the case.

Magistrate Wentworth was, he said, guided in his decision by the strict letter of the law, after giving it close study. Section 5 of the Laws of 1873, which has been the basis of all decisions in cases of this kind, reads as follows:

Licenses granted as in the act provided shall not authorize any person or persons to expose for sale, or sell, give away, or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer on any day between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. And all places licensed as aforesaid shall be closed and kept closed between the hours aforesaid, and all other times when such selling is not authorized by law.

Referring, then, to the Laws of 1892, the Magistrate found that Section 54, Chapter 401, of the laws of that year, repeals the entire excise law of 1873, and he further, he says, discovered, after a careful examination, that there is nothing in the Laws of 1892 that directs that a place where malt or spiritous liquors are sold must be kept closed during the hours when the sale of such liquors is prohibited.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ANNOYED

False and Misleading Reports of His Interviews with the Pope.

ROME, July 25.—The Osservatore Romano prints a letter written by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, in which the writer expresses his annoyance and indignation at seeing certain American journals print false and misleading accounts of his interviews with the Pope.

These reports, he says, represent him as desiring to influence the Vatican against Archbishop Ireland's school system, whereas, the Cardinal declares, he has never conversed with His Holiness on that subject.

Cardinal Gibbons informs Cardinal Rampolla that he is especially annoyed by the false statements contained in the reports he complained of that he had been and is opposed to the Apostolic Delegate in the United States, the truth being that he had been a faithful friend and an ardent defender of Mgr. Satolli since that prelate's arrival in the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER VACATION

Secretary Lamont Has Started for Gray Gables to Consult Him.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 25.—With beautiful weather and a fine breeze, President Cleveland took an early start for his favorite fishing grounds on the Ruth to-day, and did not return until late this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Lamont left Washington for Gray Gables last night. He had several matters on which he wishes to consult the President, among which is the selection of an officer to fill the vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the army, which will be created by the retirement of Col. William Winthrop on Aug. 3.

Struck with Death on Her Wheel.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—Miss Helen F. Sickles of 32 Rundel Park was stricken with apoplexy while riding a wheel this noon and died before medical aid could be summoned. She fell on the pavement on East Avenue. She had frequently complained of pains in the region of her heart, and had been advised to ride a bicycle in the hope that the open-air exercise might be of benefit to her.

Killed with a Baseball Bat.

KINGSTON, Ontario, July 25.—William Castell, a butcher of Elginburg, died this morning from the effects of a blow from a baseball bat received at Sydenham yesterday. He interrupted a game and attacked R. Wycott of Odessa. In self-defense Wycott struck him on the head. Castell was taken away and some time after became unconscious and died. An inquest will be held.

Mr. O'Donohue's Resignation.

It was said yesterday that Mayor Strong will accept the resignation of City Chamberlain O'Donohue as soon as he returns from Richfield Springs, and at once appoint Gen. Anson G. McCook to succeed him.

Mr. O'Donohue's resignation has been in the hands of the Mayor several weeks.

Prof. McGee's Body Found.

HAMILTON, Ontario, July 25.—The body of Prof. David McGee of Toronto University, who was drowned while bathing in the bay Monday evening, was recovered this morning close to where he went down. The body was brought to the surface by the explosion of dynamite.

The President's Coachman Paralyzed.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Willis, the President's coachman, aged about thirty-eight, who succeeded the famous Albert Hawkins, about four years ago, was stricken with paralysis last night and is believed to be in a serious condition.

The Success of 50 Years
is apparent in the brewing and bottling of Schaefer Brewing Co., Park Av. and 51st St.—Adv.

NEW-YORK BACK FROM KIEL

Officers Enthusiastic Over the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal Celebration.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S TWO VISITS

At 12:45 A. M., After a Banquet, He Suggested an Inspection of the Engine Room.

SAW THE SHIP PUT IN FIGHTING TRIM

German Officers Sent Next Day to See How Things Were Done on a United States Vessel.

The cruiser New-York arrived yesterday on her return from the celebration attending the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. After a few minutes' delay at Quarantine she steamed up the stream, and came to anchor off Thirty-eighth Street, North River. To a reporter for The New-York Times who boarded the ship shortly after her anchor had been let go the officers told of the visit to Kiel and talked interestingly of the incidents of the celebration.

When the history of Germany's Emperor is written, the historian, if he is painstaking, will find in that monarch's recent visit to the New-York while at Kiel much that will throw light on the little understood character of the man who is now variously regarded as the firebrand of Europe and as a big boy who will never grow old.

The officers of the New-York received a different impression of the Kaiser. To them he appeared as a man of extraordinary gifts, of keen perception, and extensive knowledge on most every subject. Some of them he slapped familiarly on the back, but there was that in his bearing which made it impossible for one to forget that he was Emperor of Germany.

Most noticeable of all was a boundless curiosity, which is now recognized as one of his characteristics. On board ship he was interested in everything, and wanted everything explained that he did not understand. This spirit of investigation led him to the engine room of the cruiser, and "from coupler flange to spindle guide" nothing was too little or too big for him to ask questions about. Nor did it take longer than the telling for him thoroughly to understand the explanations given.

First of all, the officers said of the celebration, it was, like somebody's show, the greatest on earth. The naval review at the time of the Columbian celebration faded into insignificance beside it. And a glorious and a gorgeous time they all had of it, so much so, that all were sorry when it was over. As was explained yesterday, the visit was too short at both ends, like Paddy's blanket.

Emperor William paid two visits to the New-York. That vessel was then flagship of the American squadron, Admiral Kirkland having transferred his flag from the San Francisco to the fine crusier. On the occasion of the Emperor's first visit, the Admiral was on shore. The visit was an unexpected one, and no one knew that the Emperor was coming until a barge drew alongside and an aide notified Capt. Evans that the Emperor would visit the ship within a quarter of an hour. As a matter of fact, the message had hardly been delivered before the Emperor was climbing up the gangway ladder. He was received with customary honors. His stay was very short, and on departing he said he would visit the ship the following Wednesday, which was June 27.

Accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, and many Admirals, the Emperor came on board on the appointed day. Then there was a banquet in the cabin, and the imperial party lingered round the board until 12:40 o'clock the following morning. At that hour the Emperor suddenly startled everybody by expressing a desire to visit the engine room.

An orderly was hurried to Chief Engineer Andrade to warn him of the invasion, and then the party arose, and, led by Capt. Evans, made its way to the engine room.

With the exception of the men on watch, the crew of the vessel were in their hammocks and asleep. Steam was up in one of the boilers, and one of the engineer divisions was on duty. The chief engineer had barely time to bring them to "attention" before the party appeared.

Chief Engineer Andrade was the proudest man on board the cruiser yesterday. And he has good reason to be, as some of his brother officers explained. The reporter sought the chief and asked him about the

at seeing how quickly the engines of the American vessel could be uncoupled.

The log book takes up the narrative in its own way, and continues:

The Emperor expressed admiration of the mechanical device that permitted such quick work. Reversing gear of both starboard engines was coupled and worked. The party then went into the fire room and examined the boilers. A front connection door was opened, and the excellent condition of the tubes was commented on—the Emperor and Prince asking many questions about the method of fastening tubes, and the material used in making them. All fire rooms as far as and including No. 2, were inspected.

The part, returned through port engine room to deck. At the end of the inspection, lasting in all 35 minutes, the Emperor complimented the excellent appearance of the engines and boilers, remarking that the engine and fire rooms were as clean as a ball room. Upon leaving the ship the Emperor again expressed his satisfaction at such excellent condition of the engine and fire rooms, saying that he never before knew it was possible to keep a ship's engineer department so clean as he had found that of the New-York.

From the engine room the party emerged on the gundeck, where the men were asleep in their hammocks. In traversing its length the party had to stoop so as not to bump against the hammocks. The Emperor, who was scraping his imperial shoulders against the hammocks of the sleepers, suddenly paused, and turning to Capt. Evans, asked:

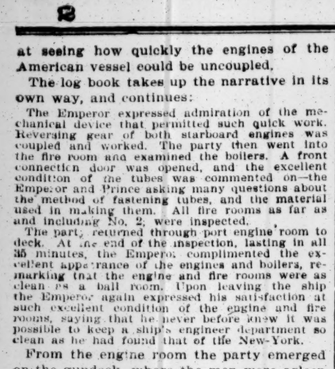
"How soon can you close the doors of your water-tight compartments?"

"In the daytime usually about thirty seconds is required," Capt. Evans unswered. "At night it takes about one and a half minutes."

The party had reached the half-deck clear of the slumberers. The Emperor gazed down the quiet and dimly-lighted deck and said:

"Would you mind doing it for me now?"

That was rather a surprising request to be made at that hour of the morning—it was then nearly 2 o'clock—but Capt. Evans at once complied. To do so it was necessary to go to what is known in the



Chief Engineer Andrade.
He Exhibited the New-York's Engines to the German Emperor.

navy as "general quarters." The rattle of the drum sounds the signal and the men immediately perform their allotted duties, among others, closing the doors of the water-tight compartments.

Capt. Evans ordered the call to general quarters sounded, and at the first roll of the drum the men came tumbling out of their hammocks, and in a moment the deck seemed to be in the wildest disorder. Hammocks were unslung and tossed out of the way, and the Imperial party was nearly carried off its feet by the rush of partially clad bluejackets, scampering to their stations. Shutter posts and breech blocks flew open, bulkhead doors were closed, magazines were opened, and charges hoisted up for the guns. In what seemed to the Emperor an incredibly short time silence reigned again; men and officers were standing at their guns, the executive officer had reported the ship ready, and all stood silent and attentive, waiting the Captain's further commands.

The Emperor timed it all, and found that just one minute and thirty seconds had elapsed since the sounding of the call to quarters. He expressed himself as greatly surprised at the celerity with which an American man-of-war is made ready for business.

Throughout these nocturnal doings, the royal standard of Germany was floating from the mainmast of the cruiser, in the blaze of the Columbia's powerful searchlight, which was kept steadily on the standard, so that all might know where his majesty was. According to the officers of the New-York, the spectacle was as picturesque as the incident of the visit was interesting. Some impulse, known only to bluejackets, caused them all to swarm to the railing and cheer themselves hoarse as the Emperor left the ship.

The day following the Emperor's visit, the New-York received another delegation of visitors. It comprised the Chief Engineer of the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and the Chief Engineers of all the German war vessels then at Kiel. They had been ordered by the Kaiser to go on board the New-York and learn how to build engines and how to care for them after they were built.

Prince Henry of Prussia was almost a daily visitor to the ship. The high regard which the Emperor manifested for Capt. Evans, better known to his countrymen as "Fighting Bob" Evans, was a matter of comment among the officers of his command. The esteem is apparently reciprocal.

"The Emperor," said Capt. Evans yesterday, "impressed me as being the most remarkable man I ever met. He knows more about more different things than any man I was ever brought in contact with before. I found him a most charming man and a Kaiser through it all."

Commenting on the ships which had assembled at Kiel Capt. Evans thought the German Kurik more nearly resembled the New-York than did any of the others.

"I am," he added, "entirely satisfied with the New-York. She is a better ship now than she ever was, and I don't believe that any nation represented at Kiel had anything to equal her in her class.

"The reception tendered us there was the most cordial that I ever saw. All expressed admiration for the New-York. The United States has no reason to feel ashamed of its representation at Kiel."

The New-York was thronged with visitors throughout her stay at Kiel. Among the more notable were Lord Wolseley, Lord Beresford, B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, and Abram S. Hewitt of this city.

The New-York sailed from Gravesend on her homeward trip July 15. Immediately after clearing the harbor the ship was put under an eight hours' speed trial under natural draught. The officers are enthusiastic over the result. During the eight hours' run the ship had a moderate gale of wind directly ahead, but, in spite of its retarding effects, she managed to average 17¼ knots speed throughout the test. The average steam pressure was 122, the average revolutions 103¾. This was done on a displacement of 9,500 tons. The percentage of fuel expended to horse power obtained was the best ever got out of any of the new vessels.

The homeward voyage was marked by a succession of gales. Nearly all were from the westward, and consequently adverse. The cruiser was driven into the head seas at a fourteen-knot gait and proved seaworthy and comfortable under the rather severe test. There was not a time when she could not have fought all her guns except her two forward turret guns. They were constantly in a smother of foam, and could not have been used.

Capt. Evans reports that his ship is in need of no repairs and will be ready for sea again as soon as coaled. The vessel will now resume her place as flagship of the Asiatic Station. Acting Rear Admiral Bunce, whose flag now flies on the cruiser Cincinnati, will shift his quarters to the New-York.

The three men on the New-York who are especially proud of the showing made by the cruiser are Capt. Evans, the executive officer, Lieut. Commander Swift, and Chief Engineer Andrade. It was through the energy and ability of Capt. Evans and Commander Swift that the ship presented such a cleanly, man-of-war appearance, and through them that the crew was brought to such a high state of discipline as to win unmeasured encomiums from Germany's war Emperor.

Chief Engineer Andrade's distinction is as great as theirs, and he well deserves it. No engineer officer has been more prominently identified with the new navy than he. He supervised the construction of the Yorktown, the first triple-expansion cruiser; the Vesuvius, and the Columbia. From the Columbia he was recently ordered to the New-York as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic station.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Winston, N. C., July 25.—Dr. W. T. Spruill, a prominent citizen of Nash County, committed suicide by shooting yesterday. Dr. Spruill was charged with assaulting a respectable married woman, one of his patients. When he saw the officers coming to serve a warrant for his arrest he fired a ball into his head.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 25.—Frank Barksdale, advertising agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while trying to board a moving train at the station to-night, fell and broke his ankle.

"TOMMIE" WAS DR. BIGGS

He Admits Writing the Letter Found on Lillian Low's Body.

THE PRISONERS WAIVE EXAMINATION

James Low, Jr., Makes a Number of Charges to the Police Which Prove but Surmises.

ATTEMPT MADE AT BLACKMAIL, HE SAYS

Accuses the Prisoners of Trying to Collect Money from His Brother —Lillian to be Buried To-day.

The identity of "Tommie," author of the facetious note found on the body of Lillian Low, who killed herself in Harlem woods, has been established. Dr. Thomas J. Biggs, who was arrested Wednesday night in connection with the case, ended all doubt about the authorship of the "Baby Cuckoo" letter, by sending word to the police yesterday through Dr. C. H. Chetwood, that he wrote it.

The explanation was that Dr. Biggs, who is Dr. Chetwood's assistant, was in Glendale, Ohio, when he received three bantering notes from Miss Low and two of her girl friends. He answered each in the same vein as in the "Baby Cuckoo" letter. Each girl sent a lock of her hair. Dr. Biggs regarded the correspondence as an innocent pastime.

James Low, Jr., led Capt. Pickett to believe that he would visit the Thirtieth Street Station House last night to make important statements. Mr. Low kept his engagement, but made no statement of importance. He only confirmed the opinion of the police that Mr. Low is in a maze of suspicion and is garrulous.

Mr. Low made many statements about his suspicions, nearly all of which, while without direct bearing on the death of his daughter, were of the most libelous character, and then, turning on the precinct commander, asked:

"Captain, do you really think I can do anything with the three people who were arrested?"

"Captain, do you really think I can do Capt. Pickett said bluntly that he thought he could not. A reporter for The New-York Times asked:

"Mr. Low, have you any evidence whatever which would fortify a criminal charge against Helen K. Hansen, Dr. Thomas J. Biggs, and Henry J. Champney, or any suspicion which, if investigated, would furnish competent evidence on which a Magistrate could act?"

"I cannot," replied Mr. Low, "say that I have. I have all sorts of ideas, but they are not strong enough. You see, if I was mistaken, those people, when they got out, would turn around and sue me for damages."

"Why, when you thought that the people with whom Miss Low found refuge were undesirable companions for her, did you not assert your authority and regain control over your daughter by legal means?"

"Because it would get into the newspapers. It would have created a scandal, and that's what I dreaded. I did try to get her back by asking men with whom she took walks and drives to talk to her and tell her how I was suffering.

"What I cannot understand is that while she was supplied with lots of elegant and costly costumes, she was doing servant's work where she was. Why, a negro in Smith's saloon said that he saw her buying meat in Seventh Avenue. I asked him to give her a good talking to, and he told me that he did, but she laughed and said she was very comfortable where she was."

Mr. Low tried to fit together a lot of incongruous data, in the main gossip, about Miss Low's doings since she left him. He suspected several men because they talked, walked, or rode with his daughter. After admitting that he had been warned against the men he pleaded with them to influence Miss Low to be dutiful and return to him.

He mentioned a broker's clerk who was divorced after a yachting scandal, and the son of the head of a steamship line as dissolute and as having been denounced to him in a saloon which he and his daughter frequented, and a moment later spoke of meeting one of them on terms of amity and talking with him about the waywardness of Lillian.

When Mr. Low left the station house, Capt. Pickett said that his visit had not helped the police.

Mr. Low told the Captain that the statements in all the newspapers in regard to his liaison with the mother of the murdered girl were inexact. He insisted that he never said there were six children, as there were only five, four boys and Lillian. She survived her brothers. He had never said, he maintained, that the mother murdered any child. Two disappeared, one died after being plunged in a cold bath, and the other expired after the mother poured cologne into its mouth.

Dr. Biggs secured immunity from questioning last night by keeping away from 34 West Thirty-second Street. Capt. Pickett was unable to ascertain if he possessed a diploma, but will to-day visit the County Clerk's office and the Board of Health to discover if he is properly registered.

Miss Low's most intimate friends were Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Roch. Mr. Roch has a wholesale and retail wine store at 434 Sixth Avenue. They were questioned last night, and said that a year ago Miss Low had an operation for appendicitis performed on her at the New-York Hospital. Mr. Low was in an agony of apprehension, and would not go to the hospital while the operation was being performed, but sat in their store, dumb with grief and dread. No father could be more affectionate, and, as French people, they admired the bearing of the daughter and the tenderness and solicitude displayed by Mr. Low.

Just before Lillian left her father she could talk of nothing but his attack of grip, and appeared to be enchanted when he rallied. Mrs. Roch was Miss Low's confidant, although she never spoke of her mother and her history.

She never spoke of differences with her father and never had a companion of either sex other than her father, on whom she appeared to dote.

While Mr. and Mrs. Roch always regarded Mr. Low as a man of sound common sense, Miss Low appeared to them to be less intellectually gifted. At times she would laugh oddly and apparently without reason, although she was not vulgar in her merriment, and at times she had spells of despondency, but did not explain why she was downcast or complain of any trouble. This phase of her character appeared after she recovered from the operation which kept her in the hospital two months.

It was learned last night that when Lillian was a child she tried to drown herself in the River Seine at Paris, and was taken to a station house where her father reclaimed her. This was because of a reproof. On another occasion, when scolded, she left the house and was arrested by a policeman as she prepared to pass the night on a bench in the Champs Elysées.

The only point of moment against the three persons who were arrested, is the typewritten letter which Mr. Low received. He will neither deny nor affirm that the signature was Lillian's, but the police will endeavor to have a satisfactory explanation of a copy of the letter being kept, so that it was furnished to the newspapers by Mr. Champney.

Capt. Pickett will serve subpoenas on Mr. and Mrs. Roch, requiring them to appear at the Jefferson Market Police Court when the three prisoners are arraigned, and he will endeavor to find two men who are named by Mr. Low as companions of his daughter after her flight. One is a broker's clerk and the other a man of independent means, and both are said to be away on a yachting trip.

It was ascertained yesterday that Lillian Low purchased her revolver at H. Stern's pawnshop, 56 West Thirty-first Street, Monday morning. Mark Levy visited the undertaking shop at 400 East Twenty-sixth Street and identified the dead girl as one who called at the pawnshop and asked for a Smith & Wesson revolver. She said she wanted it for her brother. She was told one of that make would cost $12, and she then selected a 32 calibre Schoper revolver, for which she paid $8.

Minnie McGee, of 346 Third Avenue also identified Lillian Low yesterday. She said she met her in O'Neill's dry-goods store in Sixth Avenue, where she was applying for employment. Lillian, she said, had since called upon her at her house, and Lillian told her that her father abused her.

PRISONERS WAIVE EXAMINATION.

Released on $2,000 Bail for Appearance at the Inquest.

Henry T. Champney, Miss Hansen, and Dr. Biggs were arraigned before Coroner O'Meagher yesterday morning. Another arrest was made, but the prisoner was discharged by Police Captain Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct as soon as he had questioned her. The prisoner was Miss Helen Hansen, a niece of the other prisoner and a nurse in Roosevelt Hospital.

Miss Hansen is a tall brunette and rather handsome. Mr. Low had accused her of assisting her aunt in detaining Lillian in the flat at 103 West Fifty-eighth Street, and said that she refused to let him see his daughter there. Miss Hansen made a satisfactory explanation to Capt. Pickett and was released, with the consent of Mr. Low, who was present at the interview. Miss Hansen said she saw Miss Low only twice in her life.

The three prisoners were then taken in a patrol wagon to the Criminal Court Building in Centre Street, where they were quickly surrounded by an immense crowd, recruited from the neighborhood. They were taken to the Coroners' office, where they remained for a few moments with Lawyer Brooke.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Brooke told Coroner O'Meagher that his three clients waived a hearing, and Assistant District Attorney Hennessey asked that they be committed to the Tombs in $2,000 bail each for appearance at the inquest Tuesday morning.

Mr. Brooke made no objection to the amount of bail fixed, saying it would be quickly furnished. Coroner O'Meagher complied with Mr. Hennessey's request, and the three defendants were taken to the Tombs. They remained there only two hours. Frank Wanier, a druggist of 245 Lenox Avenue, furnished the requisite security. He said he owned the house 133 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Coroner O'Meagher's warrant for the arrest of the three defendants, issued to Capt. Pickett Wednesday evening, was as follows:

New-York, July 24, 1895.

I do hereby authorize Capt. T. H. Pickett, Nineteenth Precinct to arrest the following persons, viz.: Miss Hanson, formerly of 34 West Thirty-second Street, living at 103 West Fifty-eighth Street; John Doe of the latter number, and also such others as may be implicated.

WILLIAM O'MEAGHER, Coroner.

Coroner O'Meagher based his action upon the following affidavit, to which Mr. Low had sworn:

My daughter, Lillie Low, was born in France in 1875. She lived with me most of the time up to the 10th of March last. I was sick then and previously with the grip. My daughter had formed an acquaintance with Miss Hansen, a Canadian woman, of West Thirty-first Street, near the Imperial Hotel. She kept house there with a man named Champbell or Champnell. They were not married as far as I know, but were very intimate. I boarded there for a short time, but I did not like the appearance of the parties nor their manners and ways of acting, so I left them.

Miss Hansen endeavored in every way to influence me and my daughter, but I refused to receive friendly advances. I resided in several places previously to my present residence, and always most happily with my daughter, whom I used to call "my shadow." She had traveled with me in various parts of Europe and Africa, and was always contented and happy until we had the misfortune of meeting Miss Hansen, who from the first seemed to exercise a malignent influence over my daughter, who finally left me on a sick bed on or about the 10th of March last, since which time I have seen her only twice; once at 34 West Thirty-second Street, at Miss Hansen's home, in April last, when I was abused by Miss Hansen and assaulted by a tall, stoutbuilt man with a black mustache.

JAMES LOW, JR.

During the brief proceedings all three defendants seemed at ease. Dr. Biggs chewed gum with apparent relish.

The party went to Lawyer Brooke's office in the afternoon, where they had further conference. At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Brooke made a statement.

"The arrest of these persons," said Mr. Brooke, "is most unjust and simply unparalleled. There is nothing in Mr. Low's affidavit that indicates their complicity in any crime, and nothing is charged against them. There is nothing to justify their arrest, so far as I can see. Miss Hansen is a respectable woman; she has kept a select lodging house for gentlemen for years, and has no past history such as Mr. Low insinuates.

"As for Dr. Biggs and the 'Tommie' letter, I don't think there is any doubt that he wrote it. If he has denied it he acted foolishly, for it contains nothing that could incriminate him."

Mr. Brooke added that Lillian Low attempted suicide by taking poison two weeks ago, and Miss Hansen had difficulty in saving her life.

"Mr. Low's story," continued Mr. Brooke, "is a romance, and is not credible. It is perfectly well established that he beat, kicked, and otherwise maltreated his daughter. He had no authority over her anyway."

Lawyer Brooke said Mr. Low's first quarrel with Miss Hansen arose over a question of leasing his apartments. He wanted to rent them by the month, and she wanted him to take them for a longer period.

Mr. Brooke said he was satisfied that he would convince Coroner O'Meagher on Tuesday that there was no excuse for holding the three defendants.

Dr. Biggs refused to speak of the case, and did not return to his house, 34 West Thirty-second Street, nor to his office, 110 East Thirtieth Street. He is connected with the Demilt Infirmary, Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue.

SAYS BLACKMAIL WAS ATTEMPTED

Mr. Low Makes Another Charge Against the Prisoners.

Mr. Low, father of the suicide, made this statement yesterday:

"When the people who had my daughter in their control learned the secret of her birth they tried to blackmail my brother, Joseph T. Low. I told him of the scheme. They called upon him, but he refused to see them, and they then sent him a letter which he refused to take. Their idea was that he would pay them well to hush up the matter. They continued to send him letters, but he paid no attention to them.

"I told my brother Joseph last Winter, when I was so sick, that I wanted him to see that Lillian was properly cared for if I died, and I left my bonds in trust for her in a will. That does not appear as if I treated her cruelly.

"Lillian told me when I was sick that if I died she could not live. I never said I would disinherit her.

"These people got hold of Lillian for selfish purposes; they worked on her weak mind and frightened her and made a slave of her. I foresaw how it would end and have believed all along that they would drive her to her death. In trying to get hold of the fortune they thought she would inherit from me they have killed her.

Referring to the lengthy letter which he received from Lillian, in which she accused him of many acts of cruelty, Mr. Low said that his daughter never wrote it, because she could not write good English. He declared that Miss Hansen or some other person drafted it and induced Lillian to sign it.

Mr. Low said, besides, that he had never cruelly treated his daughter.

Lawyer Brooke, on the other hand, said that he possessed the original letter in Lillian's handwriting, and she sent her father a typewritten copy, so that she might retain it.

Mrs. Tryon, who keeps the house at 141 West Thirty-fourth Street where Mr. Low boards, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that Mr. Low never ill treated his daughter while they were in her house together.

"We would certainly have known if stories of that kind were true," she said.

"Lillian was not an accomplished girl. Her father said she never went to school, nor did she care for books of any kind. She could not even sing, though she tried. Her voice was weak. While not a foolish girl, she did not seem to have a very strong mind."

It was learned yesterday that Miss Hansen's father is a New-Haven (Conn.) clergyman. Dr. Biggs is a native of Glendale, a town fifteen miles distant from Cincinnati. His father is a retired wholesale grocer.

BELONGED TO ANOTHER LILLIAN.

History of a Package of Clothing Left in an Elevated Station.

Lillian Williams of 199 Dubois Street, Newburg, appears to be the owner of apparel and letters which are in the possession of Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct.

James A. Lundy of 327 East Thirty-ninth Street, who is ticket agent at the City Hall station of the elevated road, had a bundle given to him Saturday night by a young woman garbed in black. She said she would return, but failed to reclaim the property.

Lundy, hearing of the death of Miss Low, believed that it was she who gave him the bundle, but it was promptly determined that the owner was not she, and the letters decided the matter.

The apparel consists of bits of finery, a gray skirt, and underwear.

"Fred" signs one letter, "Harry" of Matteawan another, "John Gray Horse Pinott" of Newburg, the third, and "Lou" of Cornwall, evidently a woman comrade, penciled a couple of pages of gossip.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 25.—Lillian Williams is a daughter of S. I. Williams, of 199 Dubois Street, this city. She is twenty years old and very comely. She left home a few weeks ago to earn a living in New-York City.

Will Be Buried To-day.

The body of Lillian Low will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery this afternoon. Mr. Low purchased a plot there yesterday. The coffin will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:30 o'clock.

R. WALLACE & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

Fine Silverware

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Streets.

EAST SIDE "SWEAT SHOPS"

The Reinhard Assembly Committee Investigates Several Places Where Clothing Is Finished.

The Reinhard Assembly Committee, which has been investigating the "sweat shops" in this city, met at the Occidental Hotel, in the Bowery, yesterday, and afterward made visits to several east side shops.

At 157 Elizabeth Street the committee found a not particularly clean tenement. The place is reached by a narrow passage from the street. In two very small rooms, on the second floor, ventilated by one small window, the committee found an old woman bent over an ironing board. She makes a precarious living by pressing and turning trouser seams, and making lining bands. She receives, she said, three cents a dozen for this work, and can turn out about ten dozen a day.

On the first floor of this house James and Marie Corelli, who have three children, were busy sewing. By working industriously for ten or twelve hours a day they are able to earn from 50 to 60 cents pressing seams in clothing. The room was uncomfortably hot, and an unpleasant odor filled the halls.

At 149 Elizabeth Street the committee found that John Rigoni had eight persons working for him in two large, airy rooms, separated by folding doors. A boy who did not look to be over fifteen years old, insisted, in answer to Mr. Reinhard, that he was over sixteen, and he produced a card made out in the name of Anthony Leon, but not signed by a notary, to the effect that he was sixteen years old five months ago. Rigoni employs eight people. He finishes and presses clothing for George Geischel of Prince and Greene Streets.

The other employes tried to hide their merriment when the boy Leon said he earned $6 a week. Rigoni received, he said, 87 cents apiece for each piece of clothing he turned out. Out of this he paid 50 per cent. to his operators, and when finishers and pressers were paid there was little left.

Pasquale Rich, a boy who looked to be under fifteen years old, smiled when asked his age, and said: "Oh, I'm away over sixteen."

At Max Orloff's place, 2 Stanton Street, three girls and six men are employed to make necktie bands. The employes said they work ten hours a day, and make fifty dozen a day, for which they receive 2 cents a dozen.

Adjoining Orloff's shop is John Berkowitz's place. He employs four men and eight women to press trousers. Some of the men said they get 4 cents a pair for this work; others said they are paid 8 cents a pair.

In old Depau Row, Bleecker Street, the committee found the workshop of Dominick Coldera. Three small boys passed out of the shop and down the stairs as the committee went up, and Coldera denied that he employed minors.

The committee will meet to-morrow at 2 P. M. at the Murray Hill Hotel.

SPLINTERS KILLED MORE MEN THAN SHOT

A Lesson Learned from the Naval Contests in the East.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

The recent war between Japan and China has taught the officers of the American Navy at least one new thing in the construction of vessels. There will be scarcely any woodwork in the Oregon, that is rapidly nearing completion at the Union Iron Works.

This is due to the fact that there were more people killed and injured in the naval battles in the Orient by flying wooden splinters than by the bullets or exploding shells. Most of the cruisers and battleships that took part in the war were constructed with steel hulls, and all of them were more or less protected with heavy armor plates. The interior fittings and furnishings of the quarters and the deck coverings, however, were of wood. When shot pierced the hull of a vessel and tore through the wood in the interior of the ship splinters were sent flying in all directions. In most cases the shot passed through the vessel without injuring any of the crew, but the shower of wooden splinters filled the sick bay and kept the sailmaker sewing up the dead in canvas hammocks for burial.

On the battleship Oregon practically no wood will be used. All the bulkheads and partitions dividing the rooms in the officers' quarters are to be of iron. No wood will be used on the decks, but instead linoleum will be cemented to the iron deck to prevent slipping. All the doors will be of iron, and all those leading to the decks will be made watertight.

KATIE KEENAN'S FALL WAS FATAL

She Is Dead and Her Father Is a Prisoner.

Katie Keenan, nineteen years old, who either fell or was thrown from the window of her home on the fourth floor of 2,306 Second Avenue, into the yard, and received a compound comminuted fracture of the skull, died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning.

Her father, John Keenan, who was arrested at a late hour Wednesday night on suspicion that he had thrown her from the window, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Court, yesterday morning, and was committed without bail for examination this afternoon.

Keenan denied any connection with his daughter's fall from the window, and said he loved her too dearly to harm her. He persisted in his statement that his daughter was hanging clothing upon a pulley line when she lost her balance and fell to the yard. When he was told that she was dead, he broke into an agony of grief, and his sobs and wailings resounded throughout the building.

Mrs. Keenan corroborated her husband's statements.

A Georgia Idyl.

From The Jackson (Ga) Argus.

On a hill in Butts County is a comfortable house. Around the house the crowing cocks and cackling geese mingle their voices with the "potrack" of the guineas, while the lowing cows, coming home at milking time, attract the attention of the laughing children who have been listening to mamma singing "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me," while the sewing machine kept time to the tune. The rattling chains from the horses' necks frighten the lazy hogs from their bed as they approach a lot in which there is corn and provender to spare. That home is self-sustaining, and no mortgage has ever known its whereabouts; no Sheriff has ever crossed its threshold. The faithful wife and manly husband love to work and consider it honorable. They are more concerned as to the time to rob the bees than when Congress shall meet. They know no sovereign save God, and please each other. Oh, happy contented people! Yours is indeed a happy home.

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN

John Spellisy of Union Hill, N. J., Fought an Unequal Battle.

THREE WERE ARRAYED AGAINST HIM

Held His Own in His Rooms Nearly an Hour and Then Fell with a Wound in His Neck—A Desperate Character.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 25.—After a battle of three-quarters of an hour, during which he kept at bay three policemen who were trying to arrest him, John Spellisy of Union Hill was killed to-night in his home. Spellisy was forty-three years old and one of the most desperate men in this section of New-Jersey. He lived at 211 Mail Street, Union Hill, and worked as an engineer in Harlem.

He reached home to-night, drunk and quarrelsome, and threatened to kill his wife. When she wanted to go out and get some coal he told her that that was unnecessary, as she would never need coal again. Then, after some words, he beat the woman.

Although this was not an infrequent occurrence, Mrs. Spellisy went to Recorder Shelton and swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest. The warrant was given to Roundsman O'Brien to serve. O'Brien knew the dangerous character of the man and on his way to serve the warrant stopped at the Union Hill Station House and asked Sergt. Kreuger to accompany him.

The two policemen reached the house about 8 o'clock. The Sergeant knocked at the door and Spellisy answered by asking if it was "Harry." The Sergeant said it was, and Spellisy replied: "That's a lie; you're a policeman."

Spellisy was asked to come out, but he refused. Kreuger told him unless he opened the door it would be broken in. Spellisy replied that the first man entering the house would be killed. Ten minutes were spent in parleying. Then Patrolman Ball was summoned to aid in the arrest. On his arrival the three placed their shoulders against the door and forced it open. They were greeted with three shots, fired by Spellisy. He was standing in the middle of the floor.

None of the shots took effect. Sergt. Kreuger and Patrolman O'Brien replied with a shot each. They were at a disadvantage, and jumped back, and the door slammed shut after them. It was again pushed open, this time easily, as the lock had been broken. Again Spellisy fired, and both O'Brien and Kreuger shot again.

The policemen were again forced to leave the house, as their position in the doorway made them easy marks for the revolver held by Spellisy. There was more parleying, and then Spellisy said he would get away by going out of the rear door. O'Brien was sent to guard the rear door. There was another wait, and the parleying was resumed. This time Spellisy said he would kill one of the policemen before he was taken. Finally the three policemen made a rush for the front door and sprang into the room in hope of surprising Spellisy.

Spellisy was in the rear room. When he saw them enter Spellisy started on a run toward them. When he was about half way across the middle room, he staggered and fell. The policemen thought he was shamming. He still had the revolver clutched in his hand. It was finally seen that he was bleeding from a wound in the neck.

Chief of Police Schlem, who is also a medical doctor, was summoned. He arrived at the house within a short time, bringing with him Dr. Byrnes, a Deputy County Physician of Hudson County. They found Spellisy dying, and he died within a few minutes after their arrival. The body was taken to the morgue, and the County Physician was notified. The policemen made a statement to the Chief, but were not arrested. That formality will be gone through with to-morrow morning.

A fight between Spellisy and the police three years ago was brought about by one of his sisters making a complaint. Sergt. Kreuger and two patrolmen went to arrest him. Spellisy fired on the officers and took to the woods. The policemen cornered him there and more shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt. Spellisy succeeded in getting away.

DR. BENJAMIN S. MACKIE DEAD

Shot Himself at His Home in Philadelphia —He Was a Surgeon in the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Dr. Benjamin S. Mackie, aged fifty years, a surgeon in the United States Navy, with the relative rank of Lieutenant Commander, was found dead to-night in the library at his residence, 2,224 Trinity Place, with a bullet hole through his head. He had committed suicide. Dr. Mackie was alone in his house, his family being at the seashore.

The doctor returned from Washington yesterday afternoon, where he had been to pass an examination for medical inspector. He was seen to enter his house last evening by the private watchman of the neighborhood, and was not again seen alive. Dr. Mackie's brother called at the house this evening and although several lights were burning in different rooms, his repeated rings at the bell brought no answer.

Mr. Mackie and the watchman effected an entrance into the house and found that Dr. Mackie was dead. A bullet hole through his head and a revolver by his side told the story of his end. There is no known reason for Dr. Mackie having committed suicide, although it is said that he had been drinking heavily of late, and that this may have led him to kill himself.

Dr. Mackie entered the navy in 1869. His last service was aboard the cruiser Chicago. He had been on waiting orders for several months.

LIVED LONG WITH A DISLOCATED NECK

Austin Bowles Survives a Usually Fatal Accident Nearly a Year.

Austin Bowles, thirty-two years old, a laborer, of 208 West Sixtieth Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, after living nearly a year with a dislocated neck.

He fell from a railing in front of his home last September, into the area below and dislocated his neck. He was at once taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where his head, neck, and shoulders were rigidly fixed in a plaster cast, so that the slightest independent motion of the head was precluded.

Every effort was made to secure a complete recovery, but the attempts only resulted in a prolongation of Bowles's life until yesterday.

Mrs. Bowles has been an almost daily visitor at the hospital, but was absent yesterday. When informed of her husband's death, the poor woman was completely prostrated.

A Dead Babe Found in the Street.

John Smith of 92 Lexington Avenue, while passing 4 Lexington Avenue yesterday morning saw a new-born child lying on the sidewalk near the curb, apparently dead. He informed a policeman, and the body was taken to the Morgue. The child was supposed to have died a natural death until Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon performed an autopsy on it, and discovered in its windpipe a piece of cotton rag. Dr. O'Hanlon stated emphatically that the rag had been crammed into the child's throat.

When the result of the autopsy was known at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station House detectives were immediately detailed on the case. It was learned that no one in the neighborhood knew how the body, which was that of a boy, had come there.

A Philadelphian Stricken in New-York.

Edward Smith, sixty years old, a prominent Philadelphian, with an office in the Bullitt Building in that city, and who is connected with the Union Trust Company of 78 Broadway, this city, was seized yesterday with apoplexy while on Rector Street elevated railway station. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said early this morning that he would probably recover.

Do you want a Tonic?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. J. Norfolk, Chicopee Falls, Mass., says: "I have used it as a tonic and stimulant with success. I always keep it in the house for my own use."

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYNCHING

An Indianapolis Mob Bent on Taking the Life of a Man Accused of Assaulting a Little Girl.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—Charles L. Davidson, an insurance agent of this city, would have been lynched to-night in West Indianapolis but for prompt police intervention.

He is accused of an assault upon Ida Hutchinson, a seven-year-old child, who was found unconscious at noon to-day in her father's stable in the suburb. Her clothing was torn into shreds and her body was lacerated. For two hours her life was despaired of.

She said her assailant had been to her father's house before, and she gave such a close description of him, that suspicion at once fell upon Davidson, who was employed by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, to make weekly collections.

He was soon caught in the city.

The news of his arrest was telephoned in advance of his arrival in the suburb, and the recent murder of the Gebhardt child added to the excitement of the employes in the large manufacturing establishments of the neighborhood.

The people concluded that Davidson was also guilty of the Gebhardt murder.

A crowd bent on dealing summarily with the prisoner met him and his captors at the station house door, and a thousand factory workmen came rushing to the scene shouting, "Hang him!"

Fifty men stood Peace Justice Herig at bay when he tried to get the prisoner inside the station.

A man rushed forward with a rope, which he tried to throw over Davidson's head, but the Justice warded it off with his hand.

Officer Parry, with a revolver in each hand, placed himself between the prisoner and the mob. The prisoner was pushed through the building to the rear and taken in a buggy to the city in a gallop.

A wild race to the river began, the mob on foot trying to reach the river bridge first by cutting across the commons, but the buggy was a few steps first, and Davidson was landed safely.

He denied the crime, but several persons say he was at the house to-day to make collection on a policy.

The police were aided in their plan to get the prisoner away from the mob in safety by the firemen, whose engine house was next to the station.

A hose was brought out, as if to sprinkle the streets, and then turned on the excited men and women, who were taken by surprise and fell back, allowing the buggy with the prisoner to pass ahead.

PROBABLY BURNED AT THE STAKE

A Mob of Mississippians Takes a Negro Murderer to a Swamp and Tells an Improbable Story of His Escape.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 25.—It is believed that "Tom" Johnson, a negro, was burned at the stake by a mob near this place early this morning.

Johnson murdered Mrs. Hartfield and her daughter, and assaulted her other daughter. He was captured yesterday at Ellisville and brought back to Hattiesburg and placed in jail. A crowd went to the jail and demanded the prisoner, and, on being refused by the Sheriff, knocked a hole through the wall and broke open about seven locks before reaching the negro's cell.

When the mob arrived at his door, Johnson showed fight, having secured a crowbar, and had to be shot several times before the mob could get hold of him. He was carried out to the scene of his crime, about fourteen miles from Hattiesburg, for identification.

Nothing definite can be learned as to what the mob really did with Johnson. When the men who composed the mob returned to Hattiesburg this morning they spread the report that Johnson had escaped.

They said they were walking along with him, when he suddenly broke loose from the two men who were holding him, broke through the crowd, and escaped into the swamp. They said they were afraid to fire, as they might kill some of their own men.

From all stories told of the affair, Johnson was burned at the stake. The mob was fully 1,000 strong, and the negro was securely bound, so it seems impossible that he could have escaped.

COTTON EXCHANGE MEN IN A ROW

Resort to Blows and Are Arrested—Discharged by the Magistrate.

Two members of the Coton Exchange engaged in a lively fight yesterday afternoon, in fron of the Cotton Exchange, Beaver and William Streets.

A policeman of the Old Slip Station was attracted to the spot by an unusually large crowd.

He arrested the fighters.

At the Police Station the men told Sergeant Ryan that they were Henry Goodwright of Jersey City, and Gay L. Schiffer of 10 East Sixty-third Street.

Mr. Goodwright charged Schiffer with striking him on the left side of the face with his clenched fist, while Schiffer alleged that his antagonist belabored on the left arm with an umbrella.

Both prisoners were at once taken before Magistrate Brann at the Tombs, who, after the charges and countercharges, told them to go home and quarrel no more.

The Curfew Tolls Again in the West.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Of all the returns to ancient usages the queerest is the revival in many of the Western towns of the curfew. By regular ordinance the bells are rung in some towns at 9 and in others at 10 o'clock, and after them all children must be home, and no boy or girl is free from arrest. Even the parents favor their being locked up if they disobey. All the towns in Minnesota, except the two largest cities, have adopted it, and the practice has spread through South Dakota. In some of the towns and cities the church bells are rung at the curfew hour, and in all of them the town bell, either in the fire tower or the Town Hall, rings out the command for the police to clear the streets of children. It has become such a question that in some places the issue has been raised that "curfew shall not ring to-night."

The Renewed Activity.

From The Philadelphia Record.

When Pittsburg orders for steel billets come to mills in Eastern Pennsylvania it is a sign that there must be an overwhelming pressure of business in the western end of the State. There is activity now wherever a blast furnace or a rolling mill in condition for operation is to be found, and the same good news of advancing wages comes from every industrial centre. Recently the employes of the Columbia Iron Company, at Lancaster, Penn., had their turn, with an increase of puddlers' wages from $2.50 to $3 per ton, and other hands in pro

ACCUSED OF TEN MURDERS

The List of Holmes's Supposed Victims Grows Daily.

WILL BE TRIED FIRST AT TORONTO

More Evidence of Guilt Found in the Chicago Cellar—The Janitor and His Wife Closely Questioned.

CHICAGO, July 25.—It is regarded as a rather uneventful day in police circles when the name of H. H. Holmes is not connected with the mysterious disappearance of one or more persons who were last seen in his company. Detectives who are thoroughly conversant with the Holmes case now believe that the self-confessed insurance swindler has been guilty of at least ten murders, and name the following as his victims:

CIGRAUD, Miss, of Indiana, who was associated with Holmes for six months.

CONNOR, ——, daughter of I. L. Connor.

CONNOR, Mrs. I. L., who left her husband for Holmes.

DURKY, KATE, a girl whose life Holmes insured.

PIETZEL, ALICE, found murdered at Toronto.

PIETZEL, B. F., found dead in Philadelphia; for securing the insurance on Pietzel's life, on his confession that he had substituted a body for that of Pietzel, Holmes was convicted of fraud and is now awaiting sentence.

PIETZEL, NETTIE, found murdered at Toronto.

PIETZEL, HOWARD, last seen with Holmes at Indianapolis Oct. 21, 1894.

QUINLAN, CORA, aged eleven, daughter of Janitor Quinlan; Holmes had her life insured for $1,000.

WILLIAMS, ANNIE, Holmes's stenographer and mistress.

WILLIAMS, MINNIE, sister of Annie; Holmes says she was killed by Annie in a fit of jealousy and that he put her body in a trunk and sunk it in Lake Michigan.

The names of Miss Cigrand, Cora Quinlan, and Kate Durky have been added to the list of Holmes's supposed victims within the last forty-eight hours. Patrick Quinlan, a former janitor at the Holmes house, Sixty-third and Wallace Streets, was in the "sweat box" at Police Headquarters last night for several hours. Holmes, he said, first told him Mrs. Connor had gone to the North Side, to remain a few weeks, and he afterward said she had gone to California to live, and had got married there. Holmes had Quinlan's eleven-year-old daughter Cora insured for $1,000, but whether or not he had ever collected the insurance was not known. Quinlan says he can produce his daughter, if necessary. Quinlan made many contradictory and improbable statements, and the police believe he can be made to tell a great deal more than he has yet told.

Mrs. Quinlan, the wife of the janitor, was in the "sweat box" for three hours this morning. The police believe that Quinlan knows a great deal about Holmes's affairs, and that he has confided in his wife. On leaving Police Headquarters Mrs. Quinlan was accompanied by a police officer, who would not permit her to speak to reporters.

Mr. W. L. Doyle, a friend of Mrs. Quinlan, was next questioned for half an hour. Before her examination she stated to a reporter that a young lady named Cigrand, who lived with Holmes just before the Williams girl, and who came to Chicago from Indiana, had mysteriously disappeared.

To the police to-day Mrs. W. L. Doyle said that her aunt owned the house in Toronto where the two Pietzel children were found dead. Mrs. Doyle was shown a picture of the Pietzel children and of the excavations in the basement of the Holmes "Castle" here, of which she said: "Those are much better pictures than were in the Toronto papers of the house there, and of the children."

Asked how she knew the pictures were better she said: "I had a paper sent to me from Toronto, and the pictures in it were horrible."

Mrs. Doyle was asked how the paper came to be sent to her, and what interest she had in the case. She replied: "Well, you see, it's funny, but my aunt owns the house that Holmes lived in in Toronto. She rented it to him."

"Do you mean the house where the bodies of the two Pietzel children were found?"

"Yes," she replied.

Mrs. Doyle was asked if she knew Pietzel, to which she hesitatingly replied that she had met him, but she refused to say anything further about her acquaintance with the man Holmes is supposed to have murdered.

Miss Cigrand lived with Holmes at Sixty-third and Wallace Streets just before he had the Williams girl there. The neighbors remember little of the girl—not even her first name. She was a stately looking blonde, about twenty-five years of age, and lived with Holmes something less than six months. When she went away Holmes told Jeweler Davis, as the latter claims, that he had succeeded in "marrying her off." This is very much like what he told concerning the disappearance of Mrs. Connor. He said at the time that he had married her off in California.

Miss Cigrand came to Chicago from Indiana. She associated but little with the neighbors, and even the other inmates of the building were in complete ignorance concerning her habits. Holmes was often seen with her, and on these occasions he kept aloof from his acquaintances and introduced her to no one. Mrs. Doyle knows more about this girl, it is believed, than anybody else, but the Central Station officers will not permit her to talk about the case.

A. L. Jones, the man who purchased the drug store from Holmes, is positive that Holmes is guilty of the crime attributed to him, and insists that Holmes also ended the life of Kate Durky, a young woman who was for a time his practical slave. The girl had her life insured and helped Holmes in many of his shady undertakings.

"Holmes was digging in that cellar day and night, and I now think that he was burying the bodies of those he had slaughtered," said Jones.

The excavation of the cellar of the Sixty-third Street house was continued to-day. The remains of a furnace that was possibly used by Holmes as a crematory were unearthed. The man who built it was on the spot early in the day and told the policeman on duty that Holmes maintained great secrecy concerning its construction, and said that it was to be used in his gas-manufacturing experiments. As no attempt was ever made to make gas, this story was clearly a fabrication. The furnace had an air-tight receptacle in which could be generated a heat of 2,400°, Fahrenheit, and was just long enough to contain a body.

One of the workmen to-day found in a pile of rubbish a letter, signed "H. H. Howard," and dated May 9, 1895. The signature is one of the many aliases used by Holmes, and one of the commonest of the lot. The letter is in his well-known handwriting, and is addressed to an occupant of the building, to whom the detectives who took possession of the letter before the reporters could get hold of it refused to state. It is believed, however, that the letter was to C. E. Davis, the jeweler, who occupies the building with Druggist Robinson.

The letter inquires particularly as to the doings of Janitor Quinlan and asks where he now is. It then goes on in a jocular manner to discuss the fate of the Williams girls, and asks of the recipient whether he has seen them or their ghosts about the building. Special inquiry is made as to the partitions in the house, and, in conclusion, the writer expresses the belief that he will not have to stay in jail much longer.

A few more bones were found to-day in the same hole from which those were taken yesterday. They were vertebrae and a portion of a human shoulder blade.

It was thought this morning that the Holmes house would be pulled down, having been condemned, but P. R. Chandler, a broker, who holds a mortgage on it for $12,000, advanced to Holmes with which to build, was told by the Building Inspector that all that was necessary was to improve the upper portion. This will be done at once. An order of foreclosure has already been secured from the court, and to-morrow or next day an order will be asked for allowing the improvements to be put on. The property is now worth $40,000. Besides the principal there is $4,000 back interest and taxes due on it.

Two curiosity seekers broke into the store-room in the house to-day. The two men ransacked the room, everything was turned upside down, and a portion of the contents carried away. Holmes's bank books and a stack of legal documents, however, were overlooked. One of the men, it is said, is preparing the manuscript for a book about the Holmes affair, and was searching for information.

The belief is gaining ground that Holmes's wife, who lives at the suburb of Wilmette, knows much more of the crimes of her husband than she cares to tell. It is probable that she will be put in the "sweatbox."

A man who gave his name as Capps, and said he was an attorney from Texas, inquired at the County Clerk's office to-day if the records showed that Henry H. Holmes was a notary public. The list of notaries showed his name, and that he had qualified as such July 24, 1893. Attorney Capps wanted to find out if the signature of Holmes on the County Clerk's books was the same as one on a deed. Minnie Williams, according to Capps's story, had signed a deed in which she had appeared before Holmes, and which he had signed as a notary. After examining Holmes's signature in the records, Capps pronounced them the same. Capps refused to say for what purpose he wished the information.

WILL BE TAKEN TO TORONTO.

Philadelphia Authorities Will Let the Canadians Try Holmes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The verdict arrived at by the Toronto Coroner's jury last night, charging H. H. Holmes with the murder of the two Pietzel children, whose bodies were found in that city, has eliminated from the mysterious case one of the uncertainties which have confronted the Philadelphia authorities.

The chances are now almost beyond doubt that Holmes will be taken to Canada to stand trial for the murders. It is stated, however, that it will require at least two months before the accused can be extradited.

It has been the intention of District Attorney Graham to have Holmes tried in any city where the evidence would warrant the most speedy conviction on the charge of murder, and the finding of the Coroner's jury in Toronto makes it almost certain that every step will be taken to hasten the arraignment of the man in Canada.

Attorney Shoemaker, who represents Holmes, to-day declared that his client was not afraid to face any charge the Canadian authorities had to make against him.

"The District Attorney," he said, "should proceed slowly in this matter, or the result will be that he will not have Holmes on even the charge of conspiracy, to which he pleaded guilty, and is now awaiting sentence. It must be remembered that the process of extradition is just as difficult from the Canadian jurisdiction as it is to get a man from the United States, and if the Toronto authorities fail to convict Holmes, which I am certain they will, there may be a fight before the man is returned to this city."

When Mr. Shoemaker was retained in the Holmes case he received a letter from a mysterious individual who signed himself "H.," and inclosed a $100 bill as a fee. The lawyer had a subsequent interview with Mr. "H." Mr. Shoemaker said to-day that the description of his unknown visitor tallied with that of Hatch, as given by Holmes, and that probably the man who engaged him was the mysterious Hatch. Holmes evidently has a number of influential friends, and is said to have received a letter yesterday from W. A. Motte of 553 North Sixty-third Street, Chicago, offering assistance. Mr. Motte is said to hold some sort of political office in that city.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 25.—In accordance with the finding of the Coroner's jury charging H. H. Holmes with the murder of the Pietzel children, Attorney Dewart laid the verdict and warrant before the Attorney General's Department to-day, and proceedings for the extradition of Holmes will be at once begun. Every effort will be made to have Holmes tried in this city. The evidence of murder is thought to be much stronger here than anywhere else. It is thought here that Toronto's claims will have precedence with the Philadelphia authorities over those of Chicago.

The tenant of the cottage in which the murder was done has found a small piece of material, apparently a portion of what had been a light colored waist, and a scarlet hair string, knotted as though it had been pulled from a plait of hair. This furnishes another proof of positive identification of the bodies as those of Alice and Nettie Pietzel.

Detective Caddy this afternoon swore out two separate warrants charging Holmes with the murder of the two girls. The warrants were placed in the hands of Detective Inspector Stark, who at once took the necessary proceedings to have Holmes extradited.

HOLMES ATTEMPTED ARSON.

Tried to Burn the Peculiarly Constructed Chicago Building.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 25.—Charles Cole, a mechanic of this city, says he built the blind wall that has figured in the Chicago discoveries concerning H. H. Holmes and his numerous alleged crimes. Cole worked for Holmes in Chicago in 1889. Holmes engaged him to put in an oil burner in connection with a glass-bending scheme in the basement of the building at Sixty-third and Wallace Streets. When the glass-bending project was under way, Cole assisted Holmes in its operation, and he says that one day he caught Holmes in a deliberate attempt to burn the building. Cole accused Holmes, who did not deny it. Later Cole says he notified Fire Chief Sweenie of the dangerous character of the building.

"Had you any other reasons for suspecting Holmes?"

"Yes; I began to suspect him from the time I went in. The construction of the building was peculiar, the noxious gases in the basement did not strengthen my confidence in him, and then his methods. Why, I had not been there two weeks before he talked to me about having my life insured. He then told him that I was not long for this world, and that I would be foolish not to have it insured, but that thereafter I would take my meals elsewhere. I found, in many ways, that he was anxious to have the building burn up through my apparent carelessness, and I learned about that time that he had it heavily insured."

"Did you know Pietzel?"

"Yes, and if there was ever a man under the domination of another, Pietzel was one. Holmes could do as he pleased with him. Pietzel was a reticent man. Holmes and Pietzel and a man named Edwards, who was in the Public Works Office, were together in this glass-bending business, and all three contributed toward paying the office rent. Pietzel and Holmes would frequently hold private interviews, but, aside from this, Pietzel never talked. He went away frequently and was gone days at a time, only to return and hold confidential talks with Holmes. His wife and children visited the office on one or two occasions, but I did not see much of them."

Cole further stated that he frequently saw Mrs. Connor in Holmes's company during the time that he worked for Holmes. Mrs. Connor used to take care of the drug store in Holmes's absence.

HOLMES IN HAMILTON.

It Is Thought His Companions Were Hatch and Miss Williams.

HAMILTON, Ontario, July 25.—It is thought H. H. Holmes was in Hamilton in September last. He was accompanied by an aged man and a woman, who are now believed to have been Hatch and Miss Williams.

A very stylishly dressed elderly man arrived here Sept. 27, and registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel as from Chicago. He acted rather suspiciously, and was watched by detectives. He did not talk a great deal, but told a story about business relations in Chicago. A few days later a young lady arrived at the same hotel and registered as the old man's wife. She appeared to be about twenty-five years his junior, and considerable attention was paid to them, although they went out very little. On the following Saturday night a young man arrived. Sunday he was around the city in two or three disguises, and had two interviews with the young woman. He left that night, and a day or two afterward the old man and the young woman left the hotel and went to bourd in the east end, but just where is not known.

Mr. McLean, one of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was to-day shown a cut of Miss Williams, and he is almost positive that she is the woman who spent several days at this hotel as the wife of the aged Chicago man. He saw a cut of Holmes, and thinks he is the man who visited the hotel on the Sunday mentioned. He says the woman was strikingly dressed and acted like a Westerner, and the man changed his clothes three times during the day.

Five Governors Born the Same Year.

From The Boston Journal.

The death of ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice brings to mind the interesting fact that five Governors of Massachusetts were born in the year 1818—Rice, Butler, Boutwell, Talbot, and Claflin. The senior ex-Governor to-day, in age as well as in date of service, is George S. Boutwell, who held the Governorship in 1851-3, and is five weeks older than William Claflin.

A Girl Makes Short Work of a Bear.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Miss Emma Kinkle, a young lady living near Woodville, Oregon, showed her bravery the other day by killing a bear. Miss Kinkle has had considerable practice with a gun and had shot several deer, so when she discovered a bear on the premises she called the dogs to her aid, drove the bear up a tree and shot it.

FEWER BRIDGE TRUSTEES

President Howell and Mr. Henriques Both Favor That Plan.

ONE TRUSTEE MIGHT BE TREASURER

The President Defends Trustee Keeney's Integrity Before the Assembly Investigating Committee.

The investigation of the Brooklyn Bridge management by the Assembly Committee was resumed in Part II., Superior Court, yesterday morning. Senator Bradley was not there, notwithstanding the summons that had been served upon him at Schroon Lake.

Secretary Henry Beam, who was private secretary to the late William C. Kingsley, previous to becoming secretary to the Bridge Trustees, ten years ago, testified:

"It is my business to draw checks, after conferring with the President. Sometimes he does not agree with my suggestions that checks ought to be drawn."

"What objection was there to the old board of twenty Trustees?"

"It was too large; requiring eleven for a quorum. The present board is more business-like."

"How do the ex-officio members derive their knowledge of the conduct of the bridge?"

"By monthly reports, which are sent them."

"As a practical working factor, which is the greater, the influence of the ex-officio members or the appointed members?"

"I couldn't tell that."

"What are the salaries of the Trustees?"

"The President receives $5,000 and the others $3,000 per year. The appointed members give their entire time to the daily routine and office work of the bridge."

"Who purchases the supplies?"

"The Chief Engineer, by resolution of the board."

Just at this point the committee was informed over the telephone by Assembly Sergeant at Arms Garrett J. Benson of Albany, that he had a doctor's certificate stating that Senator Bradley was not fit to be removed from Schroon Lake to New-York on account of bronchitis.

"Do you think the bridge could be managed by a less number of Trustees—by one Commissioner—according to Mr. Palmer's plan?" was then asked of Mr. Beam.

"I don't think it would be expedient to pay over the daily receipts to the Controller of Brooklyn as proposed by Mr. Palmer."

"Could not one of the Trustees act as Treasurer, just as one is President?"

"Yes, and in that way $4,000 a year could be saved."

The next witness was Trustee Clarence A. Henriques, who had held the office since December, 1890.

The Hamilton Bank Note Company and some other companies furnish the tickets, he said, but he could not remember the names or amounts. The witness then continued:

"We have twenty-seven to thirty-two collectors and eighty-four policemen. We might get along with fewer policemen, if we had a station house and some policemen could be used as platform men, but now we require additional men at the terminals."

Concerning the estimated cost of the new bridge terminals, the witness could not remember figures, but referred counsel to the records. The company applying for the privilege for steam tubes across the bridge was to pay $3,000 annually for three years, and $4,000 after that. The bridge had received $145,000 from the cities on construction account this year, not counting the one-hundred-and-seventy-thousand-dollar plaza account.

They had paid the cities $540,000 in the same time.

"As a member of the Finance Committee," he said, "I go over all the bills to be paid. I am a man of leisure and make it a point to do this. Then the bills take the regular course.

"I think the work of the bridge could be accomplished by less than the present number of Trustees, but you could not get men like Mr. Howell to spend all their time there for $3,000 a year. We could get along better if the Legislature did not limit the quorum to more than three."

Assemblyman Halpin asked Mr. Henriques, whether, with his experience, he could suggest any improvement in the management of the bridge as at present constituted.

"Yes, the Treasurer could be a Trustee, and the Secretary could be appointed," he said.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Henriques was recalled. Two Trustees, one from Brooklyn, and one from New-York, the witness thought, might be sufficient.

"Civil service rules," he continued, "are now practically in operation on the bridge. I am in favor of civil service—thoroughly in favor of it.

"As to the question of the increase of salaries, I was opposed to it when it came up in 1892, and was in favor of raising wages. We tried to equalize the salaries and the wages."

President Howell was then put on the stand.

"Newspapers have charged that you discriminated in allowing the Brooklyn Elevated to cross your property, and refused the Kings County Road the same privilege," said the counsel.

"Their charge is false," replied the President.

"Do you know whether any bridge Trustee is a stockholder in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad?"

"Yes; Seth L. Keeney. He is an honest man. I have known him for twenty-five years, and he has a good, clean conscience. I don't think his individual railroad possessions would make any difference with him as a bridge Trustee in dealings between the railroad and the bridge.

"Mr. Edward Barr is now Treasurer of the bridge," said President Howell, "in place of Edward H. Clark, whom I requested to resign. I was always opposed to a paid Treasurer, and I believe that one of the Trustees should act as such. We could thus save $4,000 a year.

"In the matter of legislation, I never went to Albany but once to affect it; that was for vindication against the charge of Senator Bradley, who said that we had stolen enough stone to build a Chinese wall from Albany to New-York. This left us under a cloud. As a matter of fact, every stone was numbered as it came from the quarry, and every bit of it is measured. At Albany we did not do so much to defeat Mr. Bradley's bill as to refute the accusations against the Trustees.

"As to the reduction of the number of Trustees to three, I agree with Mr. Henriques that three are enough. But as to paying over money daily to the Controller of Brooklyn, I must say that we now pay over as closely as possible. There is generally about $100,000 on hand as a safety fund against emergencies."

"Are you an annexationist?"

"Positively no. I don't believe the interests of the bridge would be conserved by the appointment of a single Commissioner representing both cities."

The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Launch Damaged in Collision.

The steam launch Amaranth came into collision in the East River off Corlears Hook yesterday afternoon with a float of the New-York New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, which was in tow of the tugboat Intrepid. The side of the launch was smashed and the boiler damaged.

The launch was going down the river, while the tug and float were bound north. The collision was attributed to the strong ebb tide. The launch was towed to the Wallabout Basin by the tug Geneva.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:45 A. M.—Amsterdam Avenue; flat of Henrietta Rapp; slight damage.

9:45 A. M.—253 Delancey Street; Samuel Rosenthal; damage, $200.

11:25 A. M.—175 West One Hundred and Second Street; Mary Mullaly; damage, $50.

1:30 P. M.—80 East Houston Street; dwelling of Mark Keplin; damage, $5.

2 P. M.—224 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Matilda Clark, dwelling; damage, $10.

3:45 P. M.—382 Hudson Street; New-York Wire Mattress Company; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—146 East Thirtieth Street; flat of Herman Kranach; damage, $1,000.

5:45 P. M.—122 Forsyth Street; tenement occupied by Macon Gallup; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—92 West Street; C. L. Brust's warehouse; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—522 West Forty-fourth Street; tenement; damage, $50.

9:10 P. M.—183 Seventh Avenue; tenement; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—500 West Fifty-first Street; awning; damage, $10.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE STOPPED

The Brooklyn Building Department Says the New Bushwick Avenue Church Has Encroached on Land of Others.

Commissioner Bush, of the Department of Buildings, Brooklyn, has stopped the erection of the new edifice of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Bushwick Avenue and Cornelia Street.

The site on which the church is to be built is 75 by 100 feet, and was presented by Adrian M. Suydam, who died a year ago in California. He also contributed $15,000 toward the church.

The Trustees awarded the contract for the building to W. & T. Lamb. The foundation was laid, and the cornerstone was to have been put in place last night. Application was made for a permit July 18, and Commissioner Bush refused to issue it, as the rules of his department had been violated.

The tower, it is said, extended beyond the building line. A survey made showed that an encroachment of 4 feet 5 inches had been contemplated in Bushwick Avenue, and 4 feet 1½ inches on Cornelia Street.

Contractor Lamb cited the fact that the Twenty-third Regiment Armory had flagrantly encroached upon the street line, and said that a church should have equal privilege. Commissioner Bush said:

"One wrong does not make proper excuse for the commission of another, and the fact that the Twenty-third Regiment Armory was built with a flagrant disregard for the rights of abutting property should not be pleaded as an excuse for erecting a church in the same way, particularly when Mr. Lamb is the mason in both cases. It is an outrageous presumption on Mr. Lamb's part to proceed with the work without having permission from this department, and while there is nothing in the building law to prevent the building beyond the house line, the ordinances of the city specifically cover the matter, and the Commissioner of Buildings has control over the whole in so far as buildings are concerned. I shall certainly require a change in the plans, and regret exceedingly that a church should be made the basis for a controversy of this kind."

The Rev. Charles W. King is pastor of the church. The fact that the cornerstone could not be laid last night was a disappointment to the congregation.

A PARKHURST AGENT ARRESTED

Central Office Detectives Would Not Let Joseph Silver Stand in Wall Street—Superintendent Dennett Angry.

Joseph Silver, alias Liss, whose association with Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst society in trying to make a case of extortion against Central Office detectives, was brought out before the Lexow committee, was arrested by Detectives Bonniol and McCarthy of the Central Office yesterday afternoon while standing in front of the Stock Exchange.

The detectives declare that they know Silver as a burglar, and say that they arrested him because he was in the financial district. They say that when they questioned Silver as to why he was in Wall Street he told them that it was none of their business. They promptly took him to the Jefferson Market Police Court. There he was searched, and in his pocket was a revolver.

In court, Silver announced that he was an agent of the Parkhurst society, and that he carried the revolver for his protection. He said that he wanted Superintendent Dennett in court to testify in his behalf, and Magistrate Deuel paroled him until this morning.

Silver had just left the courtroom when Dennett rushed in. He was very indignant and abused the detectives for arresting Silver.

"He is an agent of this society and you had no right to arrest him," Dennett shouted. "You knew that he was an agent of our society."

"We knew that he had served three terms for burglary," said Bonniol, "and had no business beyond the 'dead line.' If he had any business in Wall Street he could have answered our questions."

"We will see about this," said Dennett. "You have no right to ask a man questions, and he was perfectly right in refusing to answer them. I will have some one punished for this."

"All right," said McCarthy. "If you are not satisfied, go to Headquarters."

Superintendent Dennett then went before Magistrate Deuel and told him that Silver was in danger of his life and carried a revolver for that reason. "I have been intending to get him a permit, but had forgotten all about it," said Dennett.

TO PREVENT UNDERSELLING ON BOOKS

National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers Organize.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers of America, at a meeting last night at 267 West Thirty-sixth Street, decided on a constitution and by-laws, which will be presented for adoption by the association at its annual convention, to be held in Brooklyn on Aug. 14.

The constitution is copied after that of the Exchange of the German Booksellers, which has its headquarters in Leipsic, Germany. The Exchange has a system by which publishers send their books to it, and only booksellers belonging to the Exchange can buy books of it. If a bookseller is caught underselling, his name is published in the Exchange's journal, and if the offense is repeated the bookseller is excluded from the privilege of buying books at the Exchange.

The following are among the delegates of this city to the convention of the National Association: John E. McBride, who presided at last night's meeting; C. E. Jones, Thomas J. Quinn, J. Alexander, A. Michelman, R. Grant, S. J. Southwell, A. Beggs, P. R. Cudley, W. McKiernan, D. Brophy, and M. S. Griffin.

OUR ENGLISH COUSINS AND OURSELVES

Differences in the Use of English—Something to be Learned.

Kate Field in The Chicago Times-Herald.

Apart from our "twang," the real difference between us and our cousins is one of accent. We are more distinct in our enunciation—many English mumbling rather than speaking—and we use expressions which immediately betray our origin. I have often heard members of the aristocracy drop their g's, while they would be scandalized if they dropped their h's, as do the lower classes. They speak of goin' and comin' and seein' and doin', and, utterly regardless of grammar, exclaim: "It's me," or "It's him," or "her." All English people pronounce figure as we pronounce nigger! Then there is the inscrutable language of hems and haws which is common among "swells," who seem to have an unmitigated contempt for straightforward, intelligible sentences. A prolonged interview with a heebiwirst is as genteel a torture as I ever experienced. In half an hour I long for his scalp.

When it comes to American geography—"Know anything about it? Of course we don't!" exclaimed a brilliant Englishman in my presence. "Is it not recorded that in the war of 1812 the English Government sent out water for our fleet in the great lakes in complete ignorance of the fact that the water of those lakes is fresh? Apart from the few English who have traveled in your country, I assure you that our knowledge is confined to a faint perception of New-York and Boston. Oh, yes! and since the fire and the World's Fair in Chicago we've known that it is a town on a lake." Since that conversation I've examined an English atlas, and been intensely amused to discover the insignificance of the United States. I've been asked whether there were many Indians near Boston. I've been told that we have no singing birds; that all Americans are very thin, have long necks, and never have curly hair. I've also been assured that all my country people live in hotels, and none of us knows the meaning of home!

"Where did you come from?" asked one of the cleverest of M. P.'s. "I'm sure you're not Southern."

"Why not?"

"Because all Southerners have black hair and black eyes."

"Indeed? That is news to me."

"Oh, yes. So, tell me. Where did you come from?"

"From the Southwest—from Missouri."

"Missouri? Ah! What State is that in?"

"Missouri is a State."

"Oh, to be sure! I was thinking of Mississippi."

This explanation did not mend matters, but it would have been cruel to disturb an ignorance that meant bliss.

"Is English or American taught in your schools?" I was once asked. "Oh, American," I replied. "English is a dead language. It is only learned by university men who go in for classics."

A DEBATE BY ACTRESSES

New and Olden Ways Discussed Before the Professional League.

MISS STARR TALKS ABOUT MOTHERS

She Would Have a Society to Suppress the Ignorant Ones—Pies and Bicycles Not Forgotten.

The Professional Woman's League believes in the present, and is convinced that modern times are better than the "good old days." That was the almost unanimous opinion expressed at its meeting yesterday.

The weekly entertainment of the league took the form of a debate, the resolution before it being "Resolved, That modern times are in all ways superior to olden times."

There was only one thing that might seem unfair in the debate, and that was that, by some strange coincidence, all those announced to speak on the negative side were absent. Consequently the arguments were a little one-sided.

Miss Ella Starr, in the debate, said there was one thing in which the women of to-day are behind their mothers and sisters of the olden time, and she suggested the formation of a society for the suppression of ignorant mothers. In this she had the support of the league.

"I should like," said Miss Starr, "to form a club for the suppression of ignorant mothers. There ought to be laws, I think, to govern mothers in bringing up their children. When I come across the ferry and see a woman holding her baby so that the bright glare of the light is shining directly in its eyes, I want to be able to go to her and tell her to change its position. Then, if she objects, I want to have a badge to show that I have a right to speak.

"I was down on Fourteenth Street the other day, and on coming from one of the stores I saw beside me a woman with a little child. The child became separated from the mother, and the mother, I suppose, was frightened. She was a big, stout woman, and she was evidently so angry with the child at having caused her the fright that as soon as she found it she pounded the poor little thing with such force that the blows could be heard for some distance around.

"I could not help speaking to her. I did not speak as gently as I am speaking now, and in five seconds I was surrounded by an admiring crowd. The woman did not stop to apologize, but hurried off.

"There is something being done for the education of mothers nowadays, and perhaps the girls of to-day will do better as mothers than those who gave them birth, but we still have mothers on our hands who need training."

Miss Lucille La Verne, Miss Clara Thropp, and Miss Sumner also spoke on the affirmative side.

Miss La Verne, speaking of the modern push-the-button and nickel-in-the-slot machines, told of their forerunners, a Roman machine in existence before the time of Christ. When toll was paid, this ancient drop-a-coin-in-the-slot instrument moved around an arm and held forth a small bucket containing a few drops of perfume. Machines of this kind, it may be said, were first known in Egyptian temples, and gave forth holy water when the proper coin was dropped into the slot.

Miss Thropp believes the world is progressing so rapidly that at no far distant period methods of travel will be greatly revolutionized.

"I believe that in the future," she said, "it will only be necessary for us to clasp ourselves firmly by the waistband and wish, and, presto, be wherever we please, whether it is Boston or some worse place."

Miss Sumner talked on that labor, capital, wars, pies, coffee, and the bicycle, all of which she considered modern blessings.

The last speaker was Mrs. William George Jones, the stage veteran, who took the platform by request to tell of her early histrionic experiences.

"I am with you in the present with all my heart," said Mrs. Jones.

But she thinks there were more competent actors on the stage in the days when any ballet girl could have stepped from the ranks to take the leading part.

"Still," she added, "I think the actresses of to-day may be better suited to the parts they play than we were when we went on irrespective of appearance or ability."

Speaking of pies, Mrs. Jones told of her experience in preparing these delicacies, in which she was not as successful as in her regular profession. Miss Starr's suggestion for a society for the suppression of ignorant mothers was generally approved.

Miss Muldener expressed her hatred of the "new woman," although she does not believe such a thing exists. She also expressed her abhorrence of typewriting in all forms, and her unappeased longing for good, old-fashioned outside blinds.

Miss Fitz Allen made a hit when she spoke of the acting of old times, when the personality of the actor was not the feature of the play, and "acting" was the "embodiment of characterization."

Miss Nellie Ganthony has accepted an invitation to entertain the league next Friday afternoon.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John R. Drexel of Philadelphia is at the Waldorf.

—Gen. Rufus H. King of Albany is at the Windsor.

—The Rev. Septimus Buss of London is at the Plaza.

—Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—The Rev. Dr. A. Toomer Porter of Charleston, S. C., is at the Astor.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut, and Edward S. Isham of Chicago are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman Frederick Miles of Connecticut, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, one month, Capt. John McClennan, Fifth Artillery, ten days; Lieut. W. S. McNair, Third Artillery, fifteen days; Lieut. Edward P. McGlachlin, Fifth Artillery, fifteen days; Lieut. George C. Saffarans, Sixth Infantry, twenty-one days; Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, Sixth Infantry, twenty-five days; Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Third Artillery twenty days; Major Ezra P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry, seven days; Lieut. S. S. Jordan, Fifth Artillery, one month; Lieut. William Chamberlaine, First Artillery, one month; Lieut. Robertson Honey, Fourth Artillery, twenty days; Lieut. Henry A. Barber, First Cavalry, twenty-one days' extension; Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, Second Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Jacques De L. Lafitte, Eighth Infantry, three months; Capt. Allan H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, one month's extension.

—Assignments of Officers Recently Promoted.—Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whiteside, from Major, Seventh Cavalry to Third Cavalry, vice Purington, retired; Major Henry J. Nowlan, from Captain, Seventh Cavalry to Seventh Cavalry, vice Whiteside, promoted; Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, from First Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry to Seventh Cavalry, Troop I, vice Nowlan, promoted; First Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry to Seventh Cavalry, Troop C, vice McCormick, promoted; Additional Second Lieutenant August C. Nissen, Fifth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, Troop I, with rank, vice Vestal, promoted.

—Court-Martial at Fort Columbus, N. Y.—Detail: Capts. Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry; William H. Arthur, Medical Department; James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; Benjamin H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieuts. Ulysses G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry; Joseph L. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry; Laroy S. Upton, Twenty-first Infantry, and Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Detail: Capts. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry; Aaron H. Appel, Medical Department; George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Francis H. Hardie, Third Cavalry; Lieuts. Joseph T. Dickman, Third Cavalry; Daniel L. Tate, Third Cavalry; Lincoln C. Andrews, Third Cavalry, and Lieut. John W. Heard, Third Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Warren, Mass.—Detail: Capts. John C. Scantling, Second Artillery; Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery; Paul Clendenin, Medical Department; Lieuts. Lotus Niles, Second Artillery; Louis Dathelm, Second Artillery; Daniel W. Ketcham, Second Artillery, and Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, Second Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Secretary Lamont to-day detailed Major John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, to attend the encampment of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic, from Aug. 12 to 18.

—Transfers in the Sixth Cavalry.—Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, from Troop L to Troop H; Lieut. Herbert A. White, from Troop H to Troop L.

—Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, has been detailed recruiting officer at camp near Wawona, Cal.

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FARMER SHERMAN LEAVES HOME

Some of His Friends in Little Silver, N. J., Believe He Has Eloped with a Neighbor's Servant Girl.

LITTLE SILVER, N. J., July 25.—William T. Sherman, a wealthy farmer of this place, and Maggie Singleton, a servant employed by W. A. Murray, disappeared on Tuesday of last week, and it is supposed they eloped.

When Sherman left he said he was going to New-York. He did not return that night, and the next day Mrs. Sherman received a letter in which her husband bade her good-bye, and also told her to say good-bye for him to his little girl. Mr. Sherman said he never would return home.

Maggie Singleton lived with the Shermans for some time as housemaid. She is nineteen years old. She left the Shermans and secured a place with W. A. Murray, on Front Street.

The morning Sherman left for New-York Mrs. Murray came down stairs and was surprised to find the front door open and no breakfast ready. A further investigation showed that her servant had left. The girl's mother, who lives at Port Monmouth, says she believes her daughter is with Sherman. On the day Mrs. Sherman received the letter from her husband, Mrs. Singleton received one from Maggie, in which she said she was going to take a steamer for the South that day.

Before going away Sherman transferred about $12,000 worth of his property to his wife.

Sherman left home last Fall, saying he was going to California. He was away three or four weeks, and the day he returned home Maggie Singleton, who left her place of employment the same time Sherman started on his trip, returned also. Mr. Sherman was charged at the time with having been away with his former housemaid, and he was taken to task sharply for it by his friends and family. He denied that he had been with the girl.

A REMARKABLE PLOT REVEALED

The Conspiracy to Murder a Rhode Island Grocer by a Convict, After His Escape from Prison.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—One of the most remarkable plots that ever came to light in the Rhode Island State Prison was revealed to-day by Convict George Elliott, a horse thief, who recoiled from the proposition to kill Patrick Dowd for his money. Murderer "Spiker" Murphy of Norwich and a fellow-prisoner named John Heintz, who was doing time for larceny and an assault, were the alleged principals in the conspiracy. George Elliott was the go-between and his mission was to transfer the written communications from plotter Murphy to Heintz.

The letters are most remarkable

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Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St. 6th Av.—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works, Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av. 27th St.—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St. Broadway.—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av. 26th, 27th St.—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH.—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 5:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
PERRY'S GARDEN, 58th St. Lexington Av.—Poor Jonathan.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1894.	1895. Weather Bureau.	1895. Times.
3 A. M.	73	69	72
6 A. M.	70	65	70
9 A. M.	74	70	73
12 M.	84	77	78
4 P. M.	90	77	80
6 P. M.	89	75	79
9 P. M.	82	74	74
12 P. M.	79	69	71

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 74⅝
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 72.0
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 79.8
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 74.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair and Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 7.

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

Many of those who advocate a continuance of the restriction of the present law upon the sale of liquor on Sunday claim that public opinion is not opposed to that policy even in this city. There is only one way of testing that question and setting it at rest, and that is by putting it to a vote. Those who believe that the people will uphold Sunday prohibition certainly ought not to object, and even those who fear that they would not cannot reasonably oppose such a solution of the question, for in the long run public opinion will determine the matter. It is better that it should determine it under the law than outside of the law.

If this matter is left to local option, to be determined by a vote of the people, and Sunday prohibition is sustained, nobody will question the propriety of enforcing the law, public opinion will support it, and even politicians will not be afraid of the consequences. If it should not be sustained, we could have a form of regulation which would be more effective in the long run. If the sentiment is actually adverse to the law and is not allowed to have expression, it will work out its effect in a way to produce far more harm than a change in the law adjusting it to the popular demand. While the present police administration continues, the law may be enforced in spite of adverse sentiment, partly because many who do not believe in the Sunday restriction in its present form are in favor of enforcing it while it exists, and partly because public opinion cannot terminate the tenure of the resolute and determined Police Board.

But in the long run public opinion can change the administration, not only of the Police Department, but of the whole Municipal Government. Suppose it is really opposed to the Sunday law and cannot induce the Legislature to modify it or to permit the people of the city to determine the question for themselves. What will be the result when another municipal election comes? There is great danger that public sentiment, exasperated by resistance and defeat, would produce a change of administration which would restore the old policy of conniving at the violation of the law, with all its attendant train of evils. It should be remembered that there is scarcely a pretense of enforcing the law now in Brooklyn or Buffalo or any other considerable city in the State, except New-York, and it is not likely that this city can be permanently held as an exception in spite of its people.

It will be far better to change the law than to lapse back into the old state of things, which would involve not only the enforcement of the excise law, but the whole system of police administration—in fact, the whole Municipal Government. Those who oppose the local-option solution of the question may be doing immeasurable harm to the general cause of good city government. And the effect of the adverse sentiment, assuming it to be preponderant, will not be confined to the city. It will work in the politics of the State, affecting the election of legislators and State officers, and even that of National officers, whereas if it were allowed to have legitimate expression and influence upon the special policy to which it relates, its disturbing effect upon other questions would be prevented.

On the other hand, if it should turn out that local public opinion sustained the prohibition of liquor selling on Sunday, it would be a great triumph for the advocates of that policy, and they could see it enforced, not spasmodically or temporarily, but consistently and permanently. They can gain nothing and may lose much by trying to suppress the sentiment if it is adverse to their policy, while they can gain their whole cause by giving it expression if it proves to be in their favor. Let the question go to a vote of the people and give public opinion its effect—a lawful way. Then we will get rid of a deal of hypocrisy, subterfuge, and evasion and the foul brood of corruption and disorder that springs from them.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The demand for finished material in the iron and steel industry is so great that many pig-iron furnaces which were idle through the period of depression and some which were idle before the beginning of that period are now soon to be in blast. The weekly capacity of the 185 furnaces in blast on July 1 was 171,194 tons. During the month of June, 13 had been added to the number of active furnaces, and the weekly output had thus been increased by 13,970 tons. The highest weekly output in the first half of 1893, before the beginning of the silver panic, was 181,551, on May 1, and the average for the first five months of the year was about 176,500 tons. Both this average and the high figures of May 1 will soon be surpassed.

In the Central West, where nearly all of the furnaces have for some time been in operation, three, with a weekly capacity of 3,350 tons, will soon be blown in. The Iron Age publishes a list of the furnaces in the East which will soon contribute to the supply of iron. There are 19 of them, with a total capacity of nearly 8,000 tons. In addition, the fires will soon be started in 12 Southern furnaces which have been idle for a year or more, and the weekly capacity of these is nearly 8,000 tons. There is in sight, therefore, an enlargement, soon to be made, of the weekly output amounting to about 20,000 tons, which will make the total more than 190,000. Referring to the recent reduction of stocks, The Iron Age remarks that these additions to productive capacity will, if the demand continues, "represent merely the quantity which is required to meet the demands of the industry."

There have been new indications during the past week that the demand will not fall off, one of them having been the purchase of 125,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron by the Carnegie Steel Company, "for delivery well into 1896." The output of this company's own furnaces is about 100,000 tons per month. Manufacturers in certain branches of the industry who had been staying out of the market, hoping for a reaction, have now been forced to come forward for more raw material. The steel mills of the Pittsburg district are unable to make production keep pace with demand, and deliveries are delayed.

We referred a few days ago to the course of prices in the wire-nail and cut-nail industries. At that time the price of wire nails, in carload lots, was $1.55 (as against 85 cents last Winter) and that of cut nails was $1.30, sales having been made last Winter at 75 cents. It was then expected that 20 cents would be added last week by the combined manufacturers. The advance ordered at the meeting in Boston last Friday was much larger than that, for an addition of 50 cents was made by establishing a new base, (making it $2.05 for wire nails and $1.80 for cut nails,) and by changing the terms of the "card," or official price list, a further increase was provided for with respect to many sizes. The combinations have been enabled to make these extraordinary increases by the continuing large demand, manufacturers' stocks being small.

THE FORT HALL BANNOCKS.

While the fears of the settlers in Idaho and Wyoming may have spread exaggerated rumors as to what has actually been done by the Bannock Indians and as to what there is reason to apprehend, yet the memory and the experience of many of the white people may well provoke anxiety regarding this tribe.

Seventeen years ago, while Gen. Howard was in command of the Department of Columbia, the Bannocks of Fort Hall started from their reservation on a marauding trip. The troops at Fort Boisé were quickly on their trail, and by forced marches overtook them near Stein's Mountain. It was estimated by Gen. Howard that, taking together Bannocks, Piutes, Klamaths, and Columbia River renegades, with their women and children, there were nearly 2,000 souls, and about one-third of them capable of bearing arms. Capt. R. F. Bernard, with a force of the First Cavalry, although far inferior in numbers, charged and drove the Indians from the camp, killing or wounding many. The infantry, on coming up, joined in the pursuit northward from Camp Curry, and the hostiles were at length found posted in the fastnesses of the Blue Mountains. Gen. Howard was himself present, and Capt. Bernard, on the 7th of July, 1878, near Pilot Rock, again defeated them. Then they tried to cross the Columbia, but were baffled by the fire of gunboats. Turning to the Umatilla Reservation, they were met by infantry, artillery, and one troop of cavalry under Capt. Evan Miles and driven off. Once more turning, they were encountered and scattered by Lieut. Col. Forsyth, First Cavalry, and dispersed in the mountains and forests.

It chanced that in August Gen. Miles, commanding the district of the Yellowstone, had started out with a party to visit the National Park, and heard that a party of these Bannocks was coming across the mountains from Idaho. He had with him as escort about 100 soldiers, and, sending his guests in charge of a part of these to Fort Ellis, he made a hard march with the remainder and a force of Crow scouts to Clark's Fork, where they were expected. After waiting a day, he surprised the Bannock camp in early morning and captured the whole band, eleven Indians being killed in the fight and also one white officer, Capt. Bennett.

Such, in brief, is the record of the campaign of 1878 against these same Bannocks of the Fort Hall Reservation. It is worth recalling, now that fears have been expressed of another outbreak, especially as the Indians are exasperated by the arrest of some of their number and the killing of others.

"A HUMAN DOCUMENT."

The suicide of a girl at Fort Washington is not in itself an incident that is calculated to arrest the attention of mankind, and to most readers of newspapers it did not seem to justify the amount of space that was devoted to it in the newspapers on Wednesday morning, in the great, warm heart of the silly season though we undoubtedly be.

In this instance the subsequent proceedings have proved that the newspapers were right and the promiscuous reader of them wrong, because the tragedy, which might have been, and on the face of it was, a perfectly commonplace tragedy, turns out to be a human document of tragic interest.

That the tragedy was a suicide there has really been no reason whatever for questioning from the very first reports, and in this respect all the later reports are corroborative and cumulative. "Foul play," the favorite refuge of the police in the case of a death not clearly accounted for, had no proper place in the account of this death. It was quite plain that the girl had taken her own life, for reasons satisfactory to herself. What these reasons were and how large a part in the tragedy each of them may have played are precisely the questions the interest of which justifies the newspapers in devoting so much space to the affair and raises the suicide to a human document.

It is rather painful to observe that the Coroner, in the face of the evidence, seems to stick to the hypothesis of "foul play," and that he issued a Coroner's drag-net warrant, of which the intellectual basis apparently was his belief that there were those who could tell, if they chose, "We could, an' if we would," what would elucidate the mystery. This is probably true, but not in the least from the Coroner's point of view, and the issue of the warrant is simply an exemplification of "Crowner's 'quest law." There is not the smallest room for doubt that the unhappy girl took her own life, and that no legal responsibility attaches to anybody included in the Coroner's drag-net, if to anybody at all. It is quite plain from the suicide's letter to her father that she was, by the curse of temperament, an uncommonly hard person to get on with, and that she might very readily mistake for a proffer of sympathy what was in fact a very much less respectable kind of advance. Some of the persons who have been, very unexpectedly, dragged into notoriety by her desperate act are deserving of sympathy; others of them deserve the reverse emotion, though it does not seem that any one of them is the proper object of a warrant. The morals that are to be drawn from the tragedy are manifold, and some of them will commend themselves to all reflecting readers without the need of an express inculcation. But in spite of the very evident perversity of the suicide, who had estranged herself from her natural protectors, the emotion which is at last and most of all applicable to this pitiful story is that of human pity.

MORE NAVAL SHIPS NEEDED.

If the United States Government is to fulfill its stipulation to protect commerce across the Isthmus of Panama, by way of the Panama Railway, and the navy is to be employed in its proper task of policing the sea for the security of American commerce, it is evident that the naval fleet must be increased or that such distribution shall be made of the ships we now have as to assure greater confidence on the part of American shippers and more freedom and security on the part of American Captains.

The situation at Panama is reported by United States Consul Vifquain as not serious, but until this assurance was given, the Navy Department was temporarily embarrassed by what appeared to be a sudden demand for the services of a war vessel when there was not a ship at once available for the business. The Atlanta, which would have been selected, was at Key West, under quarantine restraint. The Raleigh has been employed in enforcing the neutrality laws, and incidentally was available for the protection of American vessels cruising in Cuban waters and exposed to accidents such as that which happened to the Alliança.

The Navy Department has few cruising vessels at its disposal—too few, compared with the importance of the interests for the care of which a navy is provided. We do not need a navy merely to be paraded as a menace or to gratify a vulgar "jingo" sentiment. But we have some commerce, which every good American hopes will be increased. The chief reason for a navy is the protection of the commerce of the nation that builds and maintains it. We have important commercial interests in West Indian waters, and we should have naval vessels enough to enable the Secretary of the Navy at any time to provide one or more for prompt and effective service in those seas. The work to be done by them will be police work, but the policing of the seas is as great an assurance to the security of rights as is the policing of our streets.

TYPHOID HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

We now begin to hear of the deaths, from typhoid fever, of residents of this city who went some weeks ago to their Summer homes. Our readers have observed that some of those who have been overcome by this disease at their country places or at the Summer resorts to which they went for rest and recreation were men of much prominence and usefulness. They exposed themselves to the dangers attending the pollution of water supplies and milk supplies with material containing the germs of this fever. Unfortunately, it is true that these supplies in many an attractive suburban resort are not protected against such contamination.

So far as typhoid fever is concerned, this city has an exceptionally good record. The typhoid death rate is very low here, and a large majority of the cases which occur in the city and are reported in the vital statistics are properly chargeable to other places, from which the infection was derived. The President of the Board of Health recently remarked that 70 per cent. of the city's cases for two or three years past had been traced to infection communicated to the patients elsewhere. We presume that if an exhaustive inquiry could be made it would be ascertained that very nearly all of the persons who have died of typhoid here during the last two or three years (the annual mortality being about 400, which is exceptionally small for a city of this size) received the germs of the disease into their systems in some other place with water or milk. It may be that a few cases are caused here by the pollution of milk at some suburban dairy, and it is quite probable that a few are due to secondary infection, the disease having been communicated from one member of a family to another owing to the carelessness of attendants and a disregard of physicians' instructions; but the water supply, which is so frequently the agent of infection in many other places, and especially in rural districts, is safe and wholesome in the City of New-York.

It has not been for some time past a difficult matter, however, for residents of this city to contract the disease by drinking water in Albany, or, at times, by drinking milk in Stamford or Montclair, and many persons residing in this city or in other protected cities have brought the disease home with them in the Autumn from the rural well or the polluted public water supply of some beautiful village.

FRENCH SOCIALISM.

It is not easy for Americans to understand the part played in current politics in France by the question of Socialism, for there is nothing at all comparable to it in our own experience or in that of England, to which most of our study outside of our own limits is devoted. In the United States we not only have no party known by the name of Socialists, but we have none the aims of which are inspired by the same general convictions. The Populists, who come nearest to that description, and who have, in common with French Socialists, a professed detestation of capitalists, have no such scorn of capital as an abstraction, no such notion of the State as an embodiment of society, in whose hands should be placed the regulation of all industry and the original title to all property. Your most convinced Populist is quite ready to be a capitalist if he could, and his political discontent is only an expression of his haste to be as rich as possible in the shortest time. His schemes of inflated currency, Government purchasing warehouses, &c., are intended only to give him better prices for what he has to sell and a cheaper money to pay his debts in. He indulges now and again, if he be of the theorizing temperament, in certain general notions of abstract politics that seem to justify his particular plans, but he is quite ready to change them if he thinks he can better promote his immediate aim—which is to get more for himself.

Beneath all the noisy denunciation in which our Populists indulge there is, moreover, an essential good-nature, and not seldom a sense of the humorous side of their extravagances. The French Socialist is terribly in earnest and the reverse of good-natured. We could hardly imagine an American member of Congress using the language used by M. Jaurès, the leader of the Socialists in the French House of Deputies. "We are called," he said, (June 29,) "a party of hatred. Yes, we do hate, because hatred is creative. We do hate, because we would arouse in all now resigned to their servitude the revolt that will bring the final crash." "The dissolution of society as it is, the introduction of another and novel form"—this is the avowed object of the Socialists, and they make no secret of it. For the present they are working for the progressive tax to repress the accumulation of capital; for a law compelling the formation of workmen in trades unions, that the majority may rule; for the repeal of all penalties now visited on interference with the right to work, and, finally, the extension of the vote to the "wandering and floating proletariat"—i. e., to professed workmen without fixed residence. These seem sufficiently destructive measures in a country where property is so much valued and where steady industry is so common, but they are frankly held as merely temporary and preparatory. If they were all granted, the Socialists would only be a little nearer their aim, which is the destruction of the right of private property.

The very vagueness of this ultimate general aim makes it more fascinating to the discontented; it leaves their imagination free to fill the void with whatever appeals most strongly. Complete change is to come, and each thinks it will bring what he most desires. Socialism becomes, as M. Jules Delafosse describes it, "the organization of all undefined aspiration and exasperated discontent. It is the voice, confused but powerful, of anger and promise, menace and hope, revolt and dream, hate and fraternity, of all the vague, chimerical, burning passions that ferment in the hearts of the disinherited." Probably the disquieting influence of this curious movement in France is largely due to the reaction against the repression to which, from the beginning of the century, with intervals of wild resistance, the country was subjected for some seventy years. That period was practically one of struggling adjustment between the forces of order and established abuse on the one hand and the forces of disorder and legitimate love of liberty on the other. In the long struggle each side was irregularly controlled by right and by wrong motives. And since, after the German war, the country has had progressive self-government, the confusion of the long conflict has still manifested itself, so that stability of government has been extremely difficult. Since 1871 France has had twenty-one different Ministers of Foreign Affairs and a corresponding variety of general Ministers. But so far as an outside observer can determine, the conflict tends to become less bitter as time goes on. The old royalists, the imperialists, and the Catholic opponents of the republic have practically given up the effort to overthrow it and change the form of government. We do not fear that in the long run France will not find the course best for her people, and in any event a better course than any class or person could impose upon her.

If the sea-serpent continues to appear in Long Island Sound every day or two, and allows half the population of adjoining shores to get near views of his wreathed magnificence of length, it will soon become a painful necessity to admit the possibility of his existence, then the probability thereof, and finally the point will be reached of asserting it as a fact. No real well-wisher of the harmless and picturesque creature, if worst came to worst in that lamentable way, could well restrain a heartfelt tear of pity at his fate. Once mythical monsters crawled and ran and flew and swam by the score, but one after another they abandoned the stern reserve and proud aloofness that had been dollars in their pockets and fame in their reputations for centuries. For approaching the boats of fishermen and tourists ten or fifteen times too often, the mermaid was changed from a radiant, green-haired maiden to the dugong, mud-colored and graceless; salamanders lived in fire unharmed until they presumed to come out of it, and thereupon the natural history books had another lizard—poor exchange, indeed, for a lost fable. Dozens of such examples could be given, but these are enough to show in what danger the sea-serpent, now sole survivor of a once aristocratic menagerie, is falling through his ill-advised abandonment of dignity and distance. It is safe to say that proof of existence will be fatal to him. For if there are sea-serpents, then there are no sea-serpents, but only big snakes that live in the water, which is quite another thing. If they once get classified by species and genus, humanity will be mythless.

Capt. Quick of the schooner Carrie A. Lane seems somewhat overready to treat as an incident of no account the fact that his vessel was fired upon twice by a Spanish gunboat. The attack on the Alliança did not happen so long ago that the proper course for an American skipper to pursue on such occasions, then most admirably illustrated by Capt. Crossman, should have since become a matter of doubt or question. As the Lane was within a mile and a half of shore, the Spaniard probably had a fair to middling right to demand a sight of her papers and even to assure himself that there was no consignment of rebel Generals on board, but he appears to have used an altogether unnecessary and therefore excessive amount of vehemence in enforcing his demand. It would have been more in order for Capt. Quick to report, on arrival in the United States, the exact details of his experience to the authorities at Washington, and to let them decide whether international ethics and proprieties had been strained or not. Except as a mere demonstration of his "right of search" there could have been no possible motive to board the Lane, especially as she had just left a Cuban port where she must have been for a time quite long enough for the local officials, civil and military, to find out all about her. Such vessels do not secure and load their cargoes in a day or a week. The affair needs investigation, and of course will get it.

Secretary Herbert has paid a high compliment to Capt. Henry Glass, now commanding the United States cruiser Cincinnati, in assigning him to the command of the Texas, which will be the first battleship of the new navy to go into commission. There were undoubtedly reasons controlling the Secretary, in conferring this distinction, and it would have been gratifying to those who know how fully it was deserved if he could have found an occasion for making known his preference of Capt. Glass for the honor.

Theatregoers so old that they look back with sadly tender regret to the days when they were gray-haired—who have, in other words, reached the period of extreme baldness—say they cannot remember a time in all their experience of New-York when it had so few attractions of a dramatic kind to offer its Summer residents and visitors as at present. The list of stage amusements has become what is colloquially known as "a sight." No longer does it fill a column in the papers, but has declined to a little corner—so little that only sharp eyes can find it with anything like readiness. As a matter of fact, were it not for the inextinguishable "Trilby," we would be dramaless altogether, and the fact that she has no rivals is said by cynics to be the only explanation of her amazing longevity. Two comic operas and the roof gardens are all that, in non-dramatic lines, employ the city stages. And yet there have only been a few hot nights this season, as Summer nights go, and New-Yorkers have not lost their eagerness to be amused. What has happened to the managers that they have ceased to gratify that inclination?

Protection in Victoria.

It is instructive to notice that when protection is highest the suffering is apparently the greatest. In the boot-making trade, for instance, where there is an import duty of 5s. per pair, wages are now so low that 300 workers specially petitioned for assistance to emigrate to the gold fields. They stated that they were almost on the verge of starvation. Coach making is another instance of a very highly protected trade failing. To assist coach builders an excessive duty was placed on all descriptions of carriages. On broughams, it was £50 each. What is the result to-day? A very good second-hand brougham can be bought for £30. One article is a necessity, the other a luxury; but the effect of the mistaken policy is the same in both, as it is also in the cloth trade and many others.

Even in the spirit-making trade, where Victoria whisky and brandy are only favored to the extent of 3s. per gallon—costing the State, however, £60,000—the enterprise is said to be not at all a success. Some protected trades, such as sugar refining, pay the fortunate shareholder 10 per cent., as well as give high wages to the operatives—all at the expense of the rest of the colony. A thorough revision of the tariff in the direction of free-trade principles would unquestionably bring relief to every one and send the revenue up with a bound, but with Radicalism in power the struggle, though commenced, is so arduous as to be almost hopeless; the Labor member stating apparently as part of his political creed that import duties should be imposed not for revenue purposes, but to stop imports entirely!—The Nineteenth Century.

A Relic of the Armada.

Ancient coins and other souvenirs of the past are constantly finding their way into Irish banks. I have seen a handful of gold pieces belonging to the fifteenth century which were dug out under the ruins of an old church. But the most curious thing I ever saw presented at a bank was handed to me about this time. One day, a beggar put something wrapped up in brown paper on the counter before me, and asked if it was worth anything. I opened the parcel, and found it contained a peculiarly shaped piece of old metal, terribly eaten into by rust.

I asked the man where he found it, and what he meant by thinking it was of value, and he replied that he picked it up on the seashore. He proceeded to scrape off some of the rust, and pointed to a thin plate of gold beneath. I requested him to leave it with me for a few days; and that evening, with the aid of some acids, I cleaned it up so as to be able to perceive that it was a sword hilt of apparently very ancient make. There was an inscription on the gold, but with the exception of the word "Dios," it was illegible. I sent the hilt to the Museum, and received a reply informing me that it was probably a relic of the Spanish Armada, which had at last been washed ashore after having been for centuries at the bottom of the sea. The authorities inclosed £2 for the poor finder, who, needless to say, was delighted to receive them.—Chambers's Journal.

National Bank Notes Legal Tender.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It is reported that one of Mr. Sovereign's admirers in Birmingham, Ala., who presented a bill at the Post Office, refused to accept National bank notes, and "the Assistant Postmaster had to tender other money." It is not clear what kind of a "bill" this crank presented for payment. The back of a National bank note recites:

This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States, in paying off all taxes and excises and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt.

If the Alabama man presented a bill for anything "except interest on the public debt," (a matter with which Postmasters ordinarily have nothing to do,) the Postmaster could have insisted on the acceptance of the National bank notes.

END OF THE WAGNER FESTIVAL

AUDIENCE ENJOYS A WHOLE ACT FROM "DIE WALKUERE."

Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" and the Grand Duo from "Lohengrin" Also Given at Brighton.

The final concert of the Wagner festival at Brighton Beach attracted as large an audience last night as either of the two preceding concerts. The seating capacity of the hall was tested every evening since the opening of the festival last Tuesday, and the artistic results were as highly enjoyed as if it were midwinter.

With the faulty acoustics of the hall, these concerts have nevertheless proved triumphs of orchestral finish and art. Mr. Seidl had arranged a delightful programme for the closing of the festival. The prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the grand duo from "Lohengrin," and the whole third act from "Die Walküre" furnished as much diversion of style as could be desired by the admirers of Wagner. It also offered ample opportunity for Mr. Seidl to demonstrate his ability as a Wagner conductor.

The prelude to "Die Meistersinger" was finely given, and so pleased the hearers that the conductor was called to the front of the platform several times. The grand duo from "Lohengrin" was well sung by Selma Kronold and Barron Berthold. Both singers gave evidence of a thorough study of the rôles of Elsa and Lohengrin. Mme. Kronold has the vocal requirements for her rôle. Mr. Berthold was in far better voice than at the other concerts. Whatever his vocal shortcomings, he surely has gone through a thorough course of training, and his methods are good.

The most brilliant performance of the festival was the third act of "Die Walküre," with the following vocalists: Brünnhilde, Georgine von Januschowsky; Sieglinde, Selma Kronold; Wotan, William Mertens; the Eight Valkyries—Helmwige, Minna Schilling; Waltraute, Hattie Dreyer; Gerhilde, Pauline Hovemann; Ortlinde, Anna Para; Siegrune, Christine Egner; Rossweise, Anna Fields; Schwertleite, Lina Goettig; Grimmgerde, Anna Lellmann.

The three soloists did good work, while the orchestra was effective. The eight Valkyries did not always sing with perfect intonation, and occasionally produced abrupt effects, but the voices were generally of pleasant qualities, and perhaps, with more rehearsing, might have given more artistic results.

Mme. Januschowski convinced her auditors that she was a Brünnhilde superior to most of the dramatic sopranos who have essayed this part in this country of late years. She gives promise of many agreeable surprises during the Abbey-Grau German opera series next Winter.

The little that Mme. Kronold had to do as Sieglinde was artistically performed, while Mr. Mertens astonished his listeners as Wotan. He demonstrated that he possessed sufficient force for the rôle. He gave the music with much finish.

The fourth symphonic concert will be given to-night, at which Mr. Seidl will present Dvorak's "New World" symphony.

"POOR JONATHAN" IN GERMAN.

Millöecker's Work Well Presented by the Terrace Garden Company.

"Poor Jonathan," Millöcker's tuneful work, was presented at Terrace Garden by the Conried-Ferenczy Company last evening, to most excellent advantage. The audience had become in a measure familiarized with its melodies through the English rendering, but on this occasion it had the sparkle of original verbal setting, which had been poorly counterfeited and perverted in the so-called translation. The result was a most enjoyable performance throughout.

Max Monti carried well the part of Vandergold, being in fine voice and acting with due dignity and discretion. Johanna Geera proved a somewhat robust, but not unpleasing, Harriet. Jonathan was acted with rare drollery by Moritz Sternau. The humor of the character was pervasive and permeating under his treatment. Quickly became a new creation in the hands of Emil Lindorman, by all odds the sprightliest impresario seen on the local stage, and Carla Englaender, as Molly, satisfied eye and ear alike. As is now expected with this company, the ensemble was well balanced.

A Snob of a Critic.

Mr. Benson read through Canon Ainger's "Charles Lamb," in Mr. Morley's English Men of Letters Series. The immediate result was "a new-born disinclination to read the writings of Charles Lamb," a loss of the charm he "used to find in Elia." "Charles Lamb, I learned, used to drink too much," a remarkable addition to the stores of recondite learning apparently possessed by the erudite Mr. Benson. Nor was this lamentable knowledge all. Lamb was soon revealed to his whilom admirer as quite intolerable. "He had a Jewish nose, and a complexion so dark that when taken in combination with his complete suit of black it suggested an image cut in ebony." How shocking!

Mr. Benson, of course, previously supposed that Lamb had a decent cocked or pug nose, not one that suggested "old clo'," and harmonized with a complexion and aspect suggestive of what may be euphemized as the lower regions. After a succession of shocks to the delicate susceptibilities of this superfine gentleman, the climax comes when he tells us that at a game of whist Lamb, "when, as one may charitably suppose, his tongue was unloosed by brandy and water—a favorite drink of his—[note the shocking bad taste of Elia for such a vulgar beverage] cried, 'Martin, if dirt were trumps, what a hand you'd have!'" Mr. Benson is good enough to assure us that, after due consideration, he has come to feel perfectly certain that "this offensive ejaculation was in the worst possible taste."

Mr. Benson, the sensitive and delicate-souled critic, next fastens upon Beethoven. "One day he got angry because a nobleman talked while he was playing, and he rose from the piano saying, 'I play no more to such hogs.'" Furthermore, "His beard he suffered to grow an inch long, his ears were filled with yellow cotton-wool. He upset the ink over the piano, and used to cut himself terribly whenever he shaved." Shocking again! No wonder we learn that the yolk of the bad eggs he threw at breakfast at the cook "stains the Sonata Pathétique."—The Saturday Review.

The Sources of Religion.

"The sources of religion lie hid from us. All that we know is that now and again in the course of ages some one sets to music the tune which is haunting millions of ears. It is caught up here and there and repeated till the chorus is thundered out by a body of singers able to drown all discords and to force the unmusical mass to listen to them." (Life, Page 332.)

"We stand on a pass, blinded by mist and whirling snow. If we stand still we shall be frozen to death. If we take the wrong road we shall be dashed to pieces. We do not certainly know whether there is any right one." (Page 339.)—From the Life of Sir James Fitzjames Stephens.

Work on Columbus's Voyages.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Some of your readers who are interested in the important work on the voyages of Columbus, mentioned in your literary news this morning, will probably be glad to learn that thirteen of the folio volumes have been already received at the Lenox Library, where they may be freely consulted. One more volume will complete the undertaking, which is published at the expense of the Italian Government. This is by far the most elaborate and important contribution to the subject that has yet appeared. All of the documents are given in extenso, and in many cases they are accompanied by full-size photographic fac similes.

Two volumes contain the writings of Columbus, another treats of the autographs, with fac similes of all the extant specimens; the fourth volume contains Columbus's book of privileges; the fifth, Desimoni's researches on Columbus, Salvagnini's Columbus and the Columbus corsairs, Neri's portraits of Columbus, and Rossi's medals of Columbus; the sixth and seventh, Berchet's Italian sources for the history of the discovery of America; the eighth, d'Albertis's naval construction and the art of navigation in the time of Columbus; the ninth, Bertelli's declination of the magnetic needle and its variation in the region of the discoveries of Columbus, and Bellio's notices of the most ancient maps in Italy relating to America; the tenth, Uzielli's life and times of Toscanelli; the eleventh, Pennesi's essays on Peter Martyr d'Anghiera, Hugues's essays on Amerigo Vespucci, Giovanni Verrazzano and Juan Bautista Genovese, Bellemo's essay on John Cabot, and Peragall

UNIONISTS STILL AHEAD

Liberals Increase Their Majority in the Kircaldy Burghs.

RUSSELL IS ELECTED IN ULSTER

Neither of the Parties Scores Great Advantage in the Latest Elections—Solace in Little Matters.

LONDON, July 25.—According to the latest returns at hand, neither of the parties has in the latest elections scored any noteworthy advantage.

The Unionists still maintain their lead, or nearly so, over their opponents, and, it is believed, will do so until the final closing of the polls.

The Liberals wrested the Middle Division of Norfolk and the Northwest Division of Lanarkshire from the Unionists, but, on the other hand, they lost Radnorshire, Dumbartonshire, and Argyleshire.

In the Kircaldy Burghs the Liberals succeeded in increasing their majority by 154, and such an increase has been so infrequent during the present contest that it is deemed worthy of mention. In such little matters as these, the Liberals find their only solace in defeat.

The Returns in Detail.

To-night the standing of the various parties in the House of Commons is as follows:

Conservatives	328
Unionists	65
Liberals	158
McCarthyites	62
Parnellites	10
Total	623
Whole number of seats	670

The re-election of T. W. Russell, the leader of the Ulster Liberal Unionists, and against whom the Nationalists made the hardest kind of a fight, was expected, but Mr. Russell's majority has been considerably clipped, he having had 372 majority in the last election, whereas he is now returned by the reduced majority of 183.

Results of the Balloting.

The election returns received to-day are as follows:

Argyleshire.—D. Nicol, (Con.,) 3,970; Sir D. H. Macfarlane, (Lib.,) 3,835. Conservative majority, 135; gain, 215. Here the Liberals lose a seat.

Berkshire, Newbury Division.—W. G. Mount, (Con.,) 4,895; Sir John Swinburne, (Lib.,) 3,770. Conservative majority in 1892, 650.

Cheshire, Hyde Division.—J. W. Sidebottom, (Con.,) 4,755; G. W. Rhodes, (Lib.,) 3,814; C. S. Christie, (Independent Labor,) 448. In 1892 Sidebottom was returned by 305 majority.

Cheshire, Northwich Division.—Sir J. T. Brunner, (Lib.,) 5,766; Thomas Ward, (Con.,) 4,068. Brunner had 1,255 majority in 1892.

Cornwall, St. Austell Division.—W. A. McArthur, (Lib.,) 4,193; M. Williams, (Union.,) 3,402. In 1892 McArthur was returned by 1,508 majority.

Derbyshire, Chesterfield Division.—T. Bayley, (Lib.,) 4,572; A. W. Byron, (Con.,) 4,325. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 180.

Devonshire, Totnes Division.—F. B. Mildmay, (Union.,) 4,050; A. J. Sparks, (Lib.,) 2,254. In 1892 Mildmay's majority was 2,431.

Dumbartonshire.—A. O. Wylie, (Con.,) 5,575; Capt. Sinclair, (Lib.,) 5,342. Sinclair's majority in 1892 was 283.

Durham, Middle Division.—J. Wilson, (Lib.,) 5,937; Mr. Wilkinson, (Con.,) 4,205. In 1892 Wilson had 1,962 majority.

Kirkcaldy Burghs.—J. H. Dalziel, (Lib.,) 5,078; C. I. Kekewich, (Con.,) 4,122. Liberal majority, 1,956; gain, 154.

Lanarkshire, Govan Division.—J. Wilson, (Lib.,) 4,290; G. Fergusson, (Lib. Union.,) 4,023; Mr. Haddow, (Social and Independent Labor), 430. Wilson's majority over Fergusson, 261, showing a loss of 739.

Lanarkshire, Northwest Division.—J. G. Holborn, (Lib.,) 5,244; G. Whitelaw, (Con.,) 5,147. Liberal majority, 97; gain, 178. Here the Liberals win a seat.

Lanarkshire, Patrick Division.—J. Parker Smith, (Lib. Union.,) 5,551; L. Mackenzie, (Lib.,) 4,344. Unionist majority, 1,207; gain, 840.

Lancashire, Leigh Division.—C. P. Scott, (Lib.,) 5,130; W. W. A. Fitzgerald, (Con.,) 4,295. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 804.

Mayo, North Division.—Daniel Crilly, (National.,) 2,037; Egan, (Parnell.,) 1,316. Crilly's majority in 1892 was 820.

Monaghan, South Division.—Daly, (National.,) 3,850; Major Tennison, (Con.,) 1,015. The Nationalist majority in 1892 was 3,228.

Norfolk, Middle Division.—F. W. Wilson, (Lib.,) 4,220; R. T. Gurdon, (Union.,) 4,086. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 470, but in a subsequent bye-election Mr. Gurdon had a majority of 208.

Oxfordshire, Henley Division.—R. T. Hermon Hodge, (Con.,) 3,831; Herbert Samuels, (Lib.,) 3,470. The Conservative majority in 1892 was 419.

Queen's County, Ossory Division.—E. Crean, (National.,) 2,986; Col. H. Poe, (Con.,) 630; Mr. Macdonald, (Parnell.,) 363. In 1892 Crean's majority was 3,143.

Radnorshire.—F. C. Millbank, (Con.,) 1,949; Frank Edwards, (Lib.,) 1,868. In 1892 Mr. Edwards was returned by 233 majority.

Suffolk, Eye Division.—F. S. Stevenson, (Lib.,) 4,437; F. J. W. Isaacson, (Con.,) 3,993. Mr. Stevenson's majority in 1892 was 1,270.

Tyrone, South Division.—T. W. Russell, (Union.,) 3,239; T. Shillington, (Lib.,) 3,046. In 1892 Russell's majority was 372.

HOSTILE TO PRINCE FERDINAND

Germany and Austria Resolved upon Common Action in Bulgaria.

LONDON, July 25.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a Vienna dispatch, saying that rumors are current of serious hostile manifestations in Sofia and elsewhere against Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, and his Prime Minister, M. Stoiloff. It is also stated that a revolutionary rising has occurred in Bulgaria.

Emperor Francis Joseph summoned Count Goluchowski, the Imperial Foreign Minister, to Ischl and received him in audience at noon to-day. Their conference is regarded as having an important bearing on Bulgarian affairs.

Austria and Germany, it is said, have resolved upon common action concerning Bulgaria, where a total change in circumstances is shortly expected.

The Metropolitan Clement, who is at the head of the Bulgarian mission to Russia, is regarded as Bulgaria's man of action. He holds the threads of the country's future fate.

Oscar Wilde in Bankruptcy.

LONDON, July 25.—The Bankruptcy Court has granted a receiving order against the property of Oscar Wilde, at the instance of the Marquis of Queensberry, to enforce the payment of the latter's claim of £677 for law costs incurred in the libel suit of Wilde vs. Queensberry, in which the former was ordered by the Court to pay the latter's costs.

Uneasiness in Constantinople.

LONDON, July 25.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that there has been a material fall in the funds owing to reports of heavy fighting in Macedonia. A general uneasy feeling prevails in Constantinople. The Turks are buying revolvers and cartridges freely.

Turret Ship Massena on the Rocks.

PARIS, July 25.—The new French turret ship Massena, 11,700 tons, was launched at St. Nazaire yesterday. To-day she went on the rocks at Tourteaux, and as yet all the efforts made to get her afloat have failed. Six powerful tugs have been hauling on her, but she stays hard and fast on the rocks.

Railway Accident in Silesia.

BERLIN, July 25.—While a railway train was approaching the station at Raudten, in Prussian Silesia, last evening, the brakes gave out. The uncontrolled train ran off the end of the track and crashed into the station, wrecking the building. The waiting room was filled with men, women, and children, two of whom were killed. Several others were badly injured.

MINT REPORTS NOT NUMISMATIC

Records of Coinage That Facts Disprove, with Special Reference to the So-Called Dollar of 1804.

There is no American dollar coin of 1804. There is a coin, struck about 1840, dated 1804 which in numismatics should be called a restrike, if there had been an original; but there was no original.

In the list of coinage from 1793 at the Philadelphia Mint, which appears in the reports of the Director of the Mint, issued annually, one may find the coinage of 19,570 dollar pieces, attributed to the year 1804; but one may find there also, credited to the same year, 156,000 half dollars about which there is no dispute. There is no half dollar coin of 1804.

The official mint reports have no numismatic authority. They had little care for accuracy before 1860. They give a record for 1796 of 57,780 half-cent pieces, and these are so scarce that they are sold by auction at prices ranging from $10 to $50, according to condition. They give for 1799 a record of 12,000 half-cent pieces, and these never had existence in fact. They give for 1832 a record of no half-cent pieces issued, and their number is so abundant that one may buy them by the dozen or singly for 5 cents apiece.

The official mint reports say that there were 66,064 dollars of 1803. Their current value is $2. If there were 19,570 dollars of 1804, their proportionate value should be about three times as much; but Cogan, who was the numismatic authority of twenty years ago in America, said, in describing the pseudo 1804 American dollar of the Sanford sale: "Not more than four or five are known to collectors."

The official mint reports say that there were half dollars to the value of $23,575 coined in 1806, and there were none of 1805, all that there were no half dollars coined in 1815, and there are so many of them that the current price of a piece is only $3. They say that half eagles to the value of $72,425 were issued in 1822, but only two or three of them are known to collectors.

The official mint reports record only 1,000 silver dollars of 1836, and their current price is only $5 to $10, according to condition. They record no silver dollars of 1838, and they exist; they attribute 400,000 half-cent pieces to 1836, and these are so rare that dealers offer $10 for a single piece. There were, according to the official reports, 756,838 cents issued in 1804, and they are scarce enough to be valued at from $3 to $25, according to condition. There were no cents of 1825, according to the official mint reports, and there are so many of them that their value is only 10 cents a piece.

The official mint reports are not numismatic authority. Their record of dollars of 1804 is a record of dollars struck with dies of preceding years, with dates unchanged. The figure 4 cent, which was the first United States money minted officially before the establishment of the mint, was coined constantly for five years in three States, but every fugio cent extant is dated 1787.

The Sanford sale dollar, dated 1804, which reappeared at the Parmelee sale, had nearly all its stars with rounded centres. It was struck with a sharp, perfect impression, unknown before 1840. It was doubtless a first impression of this antedated, impossible coin of 1804. A reporter for The New-York Times questioned David Prosky about it. Mr. Proskey replied:

"The American dollar dated 1804 is a fraud. I suppose you know that the dies were out of the possession of the Government for several weeks. You may expect 1804 dollars to turn up from time to time, but not in the romantic manner related by Felix Schultz in his suit against the Scott Coin and Stamp Company. Oh, no, I expect an 1804 dollar to turn up whenever an old employe of the mint dies."

"Then what is the numismatic authority of the dollar dated 1804?" asked the reporter.

"Fraudulent," he replied.

"And legal?" asked the reporter.

"Oh,—I suppose that the Government would have to redeem it. Perhaps the Government would have to redeem its eagles struck in copper, and its dollars struck in lead."

David Proskey is the Manager of the New-York Coin and Stamp Company.

COLORED PEOPLE AROUSED

Suits Begun All Over the Country Against Men Who Have Refused to Recognize Their Rights.

RED BANK, N. J., July 25.—Robert Holland, a colored man and a former school teacher, has brought suit for $1,000 damages against James F. Angel, a restaurant keeper of Asbury Park, for refusing to furnish him with food. When Holland was refused food he stated that he was a veteran of the late war and that this should entitle him to consideration, but Angel still refused to serve him. The restaurant keeper has retained counsel, and the case will be tried at the October term of the court.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—Suit was entered in Common Pleas Court this afternoon by the Rev. B. S. Jones, (colored,) pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, against the Schenley Park Amusement Company for $3,000 damages because he was refused admission to the Schenley Park Casino last Fourth of July. Individual suits have been entered before Aldermen, but this is the first direct attack on the corporation by the colored citizens, and is brought in the interest of all the colored churches of Pittsburg and Allegheny.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—J. H. Gowdy, colored, claims the right to vote, and because he has been interfered with in this right, brought suit against W. B. Green, Supervisor of Richland County, before Judge Nathan Goff, o fffffthe United States Circuit Court. To-day Judge Goff issued an order directing Green to appear in the Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., to show cause why an order should not be made enjoining and restraining him from further exercising the powers and privileges claimed to be conferred by certain alleged enactments of the government of the State of South Carolina upon him as the incumbent of an alleged office known and described as "Supervisor of Registration," and also from furnishing and delivering the registration books to the Boards of Managers appointed to head the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention soon to be held. The hearing will be had early in August.

BOSTON, July 25.—Ferdinand Hautz, a Cambridge barber was fined $15 under the new Tremont law to-day for refusing to cut the hair of a colored man. The complainant was a brother of W. H. Lewis, the colored Harvard student who recently figured in a similar action.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William Banta, a retired merchant, died at his home, 629 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday. He was born in this city in 1811, and in 1835 established a hat store in Canal Street. He was successful, and retired in 1873. His ancestors, who were natives of Holland, settled on Manhattan Island in 1635. He received a paralytic stroke a year ago. He was a member of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

—Ex-Alderman Henry E. Chitty of Paterson, N. J., died Wednesday night. He held all of the best prizes offered of late years in this country at the different flower shows, for carnations.

—Marshall Moore, President of the Union City Chair Factory, died yesterday at Erie, Penn., at the age of thirty-eight. He had been operated upon for appendicitis, and never rallied.

—A. J. Durfer, a wealthy Philadelphian, died Wednesday night at Cape May from paralysis of the heart.

Landis—Reed.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 25.—The wedding of Miss Winifred Reed, daughter of Postmaster John F. Reed and sister of Mrs. James H. Eckels, wife of the Controller of the Currency, to Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who was private secretary to the late Secretary of State Gresham, was celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church this evening.

Monument at Lundy's Lane.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 25.—In the presence of nearly 3,000 people the monument erected by the Canadian Government to the British sodiers killed in the battle of Lundy's Lane in 1814 was unveiled at Drummondville, Ontario, this afternoon. The occasion was the eighty-first anniversary of the historic battle. The exercises were in charge of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

No Change of Venue for Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Judge Murphy decided to-day that the Durrant murder trial should go on without change of venue. He was satisfied that there were no conditions bearing upon the case which furnished ground for the contention of Durrant's counsel that the accused could not have a fair trial here.

ENTHUSIASM FOR CAMPOS

Santiago Preparing a Reception to the Captain General.

JIMINEZ, A FAMOUS BANDIT, KILLED

Movements of the Atlanta Are to be Kept Secret, in Accordance with an Elaborate Programme.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—Gen. Martinez Campos is expected to arrive here to-day, and great preparations are making to give him an enthusiastic reception.

It is reported at Sagua la Grande that the notorious bandit Barandino Jiminez was killed by the civil guards near the estate of Cieba yesterday. Jiminez was the leader of a band of insurgents that was as willing to prey upon the Cubans as to oppose the Spanish.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State and Navy Departments are determined to prevent the secret operations of Cuban revolutionists, and an elaborate programme has been arranged and placed in the hands of officers who are qualified to carry it out, having in view the arrest and punishment of those found violating the Executive proclamation warning the filibusters who are seeking to aid the enemies of the Government of Cuba.

The instructions, in a detailed form, have been sent to the commanding officers of the United States steamship Atlanta, and the officer will make every effort to capture ships engaged in the unlicensed traffic. The movements of the Atlanta will be kept secret, although the progress of the ship will be reported by the commanding officer, who will remain in close communication with the Washington officials.

The Navy Department finds that its previous plans have been somewhat thwarted by the injudicious publication of its purposes and movements. The filibusters have been found to possess an organization, the thoroughness of which was not until now realized by the United States officers.

It has been discovered that there are revolutionary agents in the various ports and at all points where it is likely to be the need of a representative for practical purposes or as a source of information. The Spanish Minister has gleaned considerable information of such active agents and reported it to the State Department people as an aid to the efforts of this Government to prevent further violations of the neutrality laws, which govern international relations.

SEARCH OF THE CARRIE A. LANE

Capt. Quick Commends the Courteousness of the Spanish Officer.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., July 25.—The numerous questions at issue at present between this country and Spain are not likely to be increased by the stoppage and search of the American schooner Carrie A. Lane, Capt. Quick, off Cape Antonio, Cuba, by a Spanish gunboat.

By the testimony of Capt. Quick, the commander of the Spanish gunboat was only exercising his rights in international law in ordering the Lane to heave to, as she was within the three-mile limit, when the Spaniard fired two shots across her bow.

Capt. Quick was seen again to-day aboard his vessel, and was indisposed to speak much of the incident, as he considers it of no consequence and one that any Captain is likely to meet with when sailing in the waters of a country that is practically at war, as Spain is with her rebellious subjects in Cuba. Capt. Quick gave the following account to-day of the stoppage of his ship:

"We were rounding the point of Cape Antonio about 7:30 o'clock in the morning of the 14th. We were about a mile and a half from shore and in Spanish waters. There was a fair sailing breeze, and as we rounded the cape I noticed a vessel flying the Spanish flag lying at anchor close in shore. The vessel looked like a big steam tug, but as she was more than a mile away from us I could not make her out with any certainty. When the steamer sighted us she fired a shot across our bow.

"At the time the shot was fired we were making a tack, and all hands were busy, and consequently we did not immediately heave to. The Spaniard thereupon fired the second shot, which passed about twenty feet in front of our bow and struck the water beyond. I then lost no time in heaving to, and awaited the coming of a yawl which had put off from the Spanish vessel.

"When the boat got alongside, we saw that it contained an officer, four marines, and four sailors. The officer and the marines came aboard, and, in broken English, but with a courteous and respectful manner, the former asked to see the ship's papers. I showed them to him, and, as there was nothing wrong with them, they were satisfactory to the officer.

"He then directed the marines to search the Lane. This they did, but they found nothing of a contraband nature. They returned to their boat, and the officer told us that we were at liberty to proceed. When the Spaniard sighted us, we were such a distance off that his only means of hailing us was by firing a shot. I prefer that nothing be said about the matter as it was such a trivial one."

When the Lane left Clenfuegos, July 11, everything was quiet there.

A YEAR OF TRADE WITH CUBA.

Onerous Port Charges a Reason for Scarcity of American Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Department of State has received a report from Consul W. B. Barker at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, on the trade of Cuba with the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The report gives the Cuban exports as $4,750,886. Of this amount American vessels carried $1,241,187; British, $2,397,215; Spanish, $818,550; Germany, $78,804; and Norwegian, $215,120.

One reason for the scarcity of American as compared with foreign vessels in Cuban ports, says Mr. Barker, is the onerous port charges, to say nothing of the unreasonable fines inflicted for such trivial matters as a clerical error in a ship's manifest. Effort has been made to relieve American vessels of these charges, but without effect.

The amount of imports carried in American bottoms is given at $89,048.

It was impossible to obtain the imports carried in the vessels of other nations. The revocation of the reciprocity treaty by Spain, together with the impoverished condition of the sugar industry, have reduced the imports from the United States, with the exception of coal and lumber, with small cargoes of flour, to insignificant figures as compared with other years. Coal valued at $84,236 and lumber at $14,812 was imported during the year.

"It is unfortunate," says the Consul, "that such a check has been put upon the importation of American flour into Cuba. Under existing requirements of Spain's import duties on American products shipped direct to Cuba, flour is brought from Spain for $1.50 per bag of 200 poungs less cost than it can be imported from the United States direct. Yet those who can afford to buy the American flour, its grade being so far superior, and even the bakers having the trade of the better classes, use American flour."

Mr. Barker says that American flour could and should, in his opinion, be made the largest of the imports.

In concluding he says that the insolvent condition in which the sugar growers have become involved renders the sale of machinery impossible, so that Cuba can take from the United States the prime necessities only, and it is to be hoped that such arrangements may be made as will enable Cuba to purchase these from her logical market, the United States.

TELL OF TRIALS IN CUBA.

Messrs. Vergas and Perdomo Relate Their Experiences on the Island.

Manuel Vergas and Antonio Ruis Perdomo, who arrived on the steamship Habana from Havana on Wednesday, and were detained on Hoffman Island because they did not have acclimatization papers, were released yesterday and brought to this city on a tug.

The men are Americans. Vergas kept a saloon in Remedios, at which place he was arrested, he says, and thrown into a dungeon in Morro Castle. He was there fifteen days. He is highly indignant at the treatment he received at the hands of the Spaniards. He says there are 50,000 species of bugs in Cuba, and each species had an able-bodied representative in Morro Castle.

Consul Williams secured Vergas's release, and the Spanish Government paid his fare north.

Perdomo was arrested April 8 last. On April 7, he says, he was traveling through the forest, when he and his friends, numbering seventy-six men, met the Spanish near Guantanamo. They fought a fierce running fight. The revolutionists won. Perdomo and his men retreated fifteen miles into the mountains. There they pitched their camp. Presently 103 Spanish soldiers arrived. According to Perdomo he killed six Spaniards and then retreated, but was captured and sent to Morro Castle.

Consul Williams got Perdomo out, and the Spanish Government paid his fare to New-York.

Vergas and Perdomo will go to Washington and press claims against the Spanish Government for confiscating, as they allege, property belonging to them.

PETROLEUM TRADE CONTRACTS.

London Agents of the Nobels Deny Reports of an Agreement.

LONDON, July 25.—Bessler, Waechter & Co., London agents of the petroleum firm of Nobel Brothers, St. Petersburg, have authorized The United Press to say that they know nothing whatever of the report published here that an agreement is about to be signed whereby the petroleum trade of the Mediterranean and Sweden and Norway will be left exclusively to the Nobels, Russia, at the same time, exporting 35 per cent. of the petroleum required to supply the remainder of Europe.

The managing partner of the London firm assured the representative of The United Press that he did not believe that the report was true, though he admitted that negotiations looking to the conclusion of an arrangement of the character mentioned had been pending for two years.

ITALY'S CLAIM TO ABYSSINIA.

Understanding with England in Nile Valley and East Africa.

ROME, July 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies this forenoon, Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement, in which he said that all the powers had already recognized the protectorate over Abyssinia which had been established by Italy, and had admitted that none of them was entitled to intervene between King Menelek and the Italian Government.

Menelek, he declared, had flagrantly violated the terms of the protocol prohibiting slave trading in Abyssinia. He had the utmost confidence in the prosperous future of the Italian colony in Abyssinia. If it should become necessary, Italy would defend it to the last. Baron Blanc's statement was approved by the Chamber.

Baron Blanc added that there was a complete entente between England and Italy throughout the Nile Valley and East Africa. All Europe, he said, recognized Italy's position in Abyssinia, except France and Russia, and even they had not protested against it.

Baratieri Welcomed at Brindisi.

BRINDISI, July 25.—Gen. Baratieri, Governor of the Colony of Erythrea, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea, and Commander in Chief of the Italian forces there, arrived here to-day from Massowah. Gen. Baratieri, more than ever popular since his recent victories over Ras Mangascia and Ras Alula, the Abyssinian leaders, was enthusiastically received.

Death of the Bishop of Winchester.

LONDON, July 25.—The Right Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Protestant Bishop of Winchester, died at his residence, Farnham Castle, Surrey, this morning. He was seventy years of age.

Anthony Wilson Thorold was born at Hougham, June 13, 1825. He was rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, from 1857 to 1868; a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1864; minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, in 1868; and was elected on the First School Board for London in 1870. He became Vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and Rural Dean in 1869; Canon Residentiary of York in 1874; examining chaplain to the Archbishop of York the same year. On the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Rochester, in succession to Dr. Claughton, who had been translated to the newly constituted See of St. Albans. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, July 25, 1877, and was made Bishop of Winchester in March, 1891, in succession to the Right Rev. E. Harold Browne, who resigned. He was the author of several devotional works, one of which, "The Presence of Christ," went through twenty editions.

Troubles Not Feared at Panama.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The information, through newspaper dispatches, that there was little danger of serious trouble along the line of the Panama Railway on account of the strike of its employes, was supplemented to-day by a dispatch received at the State Department from Consul General Vifquain, saying that the Governor of Panama expressed himself as able to maintain order. As there is no reason for the worse in the situation no United States warships will be ordered to Colon or Panama.

Panama Canal Company Obstinate.

PANAMA, July 25.—The Canal Company does not, it appears, intend to concede the demands made by the striking laborers. It has issued a notice to the effect that all skilled laborers who apply for work will be engaged. This, of course, includes such of the strikers as may apply for reinstatement, but they will have to accept work on the company's terms.

China's New Treaty with France.

SHANGHAI, July 25.—The provisions of the new Franco-Chinese treaty regulate the commercial relations between the Southern Chinese provinces and the adjoining French territory grant new trade ports and a reduction of duties, and give to French engineers the first right to exploit mines.

Riotous Weavers at Alcoy, Spain.

MADRID, July 25.—Two companies of infantry were sent from Alicante to Alcoy, twenty-four miles from that place, this morning, to quell the riots which have grown out of the strike of the Alcoy weavers.

Germany's Receipts and Expenditures.

BERLIN, July 25.—The Reichsanzeiger (official) states that the ordinary receipts of the empire for the year exceed the estimated receipts by 7,092,375 marks. There has also been a saving of 79,858 marks in the expenditures.

Will Open the Crematory Again.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., July 25.—The Village Trustees and the Board of Health held a joint meeting to-night for the purpose of considering the closing of the crematory. The garbage of the village was burned in the crematory, but at a meeting of the Health Board Monday night it was ordered to be closed. Stenches came from the direction of the place, and hundreds of complaints were received.

It was said to-night that the stench did not come from the crematory, but from old dumps that had been set on fire two days three weeks ago, and which are still smoldering.

The Board of Health gave the officers of the crematory permission to again open the place.

Hurt in a Runaway in Central Park.

A horse attached to a light wagon driven by Thomas Reilly of 205 East Eighteenth Street, ran away on the East River in Central Park at Sixty-sixth Street last night and struck and broke a lamp post.

Mr. Reilly was thrown out of the wagon and received serious injuries about the head. He was attended by the Park ambulance surgeon, and was afterward taken home in a carriage by a friend. The wagon was badly smashed.

The horse ran on after freeing himself from the wagon, and was caught outside of the Park by a policeman.

For Taking Jurors to Drive, $703.

Controller Fitch continues to receive bills incurred in the prosecution of ex-Inspector McLaughlin. So far the bills amount to over $26,000, and there are more to come. The Controller yesterday received the bill from a livery stable keeper for taking the jurors out to drive to while away the monotony. The bill is for $703, which the Controller thinks rather steep. Every carriage was charged for at the rate of $8 for an afternoon. As Justice Barrett has approved the bills they will have to be paid.

Inspection by Gen. Miles.

QUARANTINE, S. I., July 25.—Gen. Miles of the United States Army landed at Fort Wadsworth from the Governors Island tug Atlantic this morning to make a tour of inspection of the garrison. He was received by Major Egan, commandant of the garrison, with a salute of fourteen guns.

A GRAND HOP AT BAR HARBOR

Great Increase in the Number of Arrivals, Which Adds to the Liveliness of the Maine Summer Resort.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 25.—The large increase in the number of arrivals has been instrumental in making the various hops affairs of considerable social import. The society people here to-night are all in attendance at the first informal hop of the season at Louisburg. The affair was a marked success. Both the attendance and music combined to make it such. The large music room has a beautifully polished floor, and is one of the best dancing halls in Bar Harbor. Many beautiful gowns were in evidence. Among them, Miss Dodge, daughter of Gen. Dodge of New-York, wore a pretty gown of white dotted Swiss, with white satin ribbons.

Miss Florence Worden of New-York was attired in a fetching gown of rose-colored satin, with a large corsage bouquet of jack roses.

Mrs. Edward Albert Kennedy, a handsome brunette, a bride, of Philadelphia, wore an exquisite combination of pink powdered taffeta, with an immense white collar.

Miss Griswold was daintily gowned in a lavender-and-white organdie, over white silk, trimmed with broad lavender ribbons.

Miss Charlotte Andrews of Cleveland wore a very Frenchy gown of robin's-egg blue silk, with pale magenta tulle bodice, with bouffant sleeves.

Miss Hinkle of Cincinnati was in a pure white crêpe frock.

Prominent among those present were Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Miss Charlotte Andrews, Mrs. Alexander Mosely, Charles Pike, F. F. Cooper, Mrs. James P. Todd, Mrs. J. B. Dunham, Mattie C. Moffet, Mrs. B. Rogers, Charles H. Kidder, Miss Dodge, Miss Florence Worden, Mrs. Worden, Miss Griswold, Mrs. McCollom, Mrs. Denny, Miss Witherspoon, Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton, Mrs. Louise E. Bettens, Thomas S. Bettens, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Emmons Venice.

The New-York colony here to-day was delighted when the beautiful yacht Nourmahal sailed proudly into the quaint little Mount Desert Harbor. It came direct from Newport, with its owner, John Jacob Astor, and his wife on board. Those who were their guests on the yacht were Miss Wilson, Miss Blight, Winthrop Rutherford, Hamilton Carey, Mr. Hitchcock, and Mr. Coffenet. Upon their arrival, they proceeded immediately to where they spent the day playing golf, and making arrangements for a dinner party Saturday night.

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, who is spending the Summer at Newport, and who is the daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the author of the American battle hymn of the Republic, gave her first social talk, on "Artists' Life in Rome," before a fashionable and representative audience, at the beautiful Summer home, the Briars, of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, this morning. Mrs. Elliott, robed in a white gown, made an impressive appearance, as she stood in the dimly lighted room. She talked in an exceedingly pleasant manner, which delighted her hearers. Conspicuous among the New-York contingent present were Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Goodman, Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Fletcher Williams, Mrs. Valentine Hall, Miss Pauline Whitney, and Mrs. Amos Brice.

Several afternoon teas were given to-day, including those of Mrs. Charles T. Colby and Mrs. Jules Reynal of New-York. Mrs. Colby's function was given in honor of Miss Edith Rockefeller, who is now visiting Miss Louise, the daughter of the wealthy New-York banker. The affair was an exceedingly enjoyable one, as is always the case in whatever Mrs. Colby gives.

Walter Damrosch and his wife will arrive here to-morrow. Mrs. Damrosch was the daughter of James G. Blaine. They come to join Mrs. Blaine and James G. Blaine, who are now at Stanwood cottage.

The list of arrivals for to-day is quite a large one, and includes among others Miss Reynal, George Whitney and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hicks, W. A. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pike, and Charles Pike of Chicago; T. Rockwell, Charles MacRae, of New-York; A. D. Juilliard and wife, Mrs. Gratwick, James Packard, Mrs. L. C. Clark, A. Evelend, O. L. Snyder and wife, Arthur H. Ely of New-York; Miss Ely, James H. Ferland, Mrs. William A. Brown, and Thomas H. Valle of New-York.

MR. CARLISLE IS PROVOKED

Alleged Garbled Account of Confidential Talk on Politics Published in a Richmond Paper.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Carlisle is provoked at the appearance in a Richmond paper of what purports to be the report of an interview with him, in which it is said he talked freely on political matters and expressed the belief, among other things, that President Cleveland would not be a "willing candidate" for a third term, and that he himself did not want the nomination.

Secretary Carlisle declines to discuss with newspaper men the statements attributed to him, but it is learned that last Sunday W. F. Ryan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Virginia, and also editor of the Richmond paper, called on Mr. Carlisle at his residence here, and had a long talk with him on general and political subjects. Mr. Ryan called presumably in his official capacity, and what was said by Secretary Carlisle to him was said in confidence between officials of the same political party and Administration.

"Things are coming to a pretty pass," said an official close to Secretary Carlisle to-day, "When the Secretary cannot talk to one of his own trusted subordinates without having what he says appear in the newspapers in garbled form."

Mr. Ryan took no notes, and wrote two days afterward from his recollection an impression of what Secretary Carlisle said, but the published statement puts in quotation marks the sentences attributed to Mr. Carlisle.

Fac Similes of Inscriptions.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Mr. Darsie of the Christian Endeavor Society has brought back from Boston about forty fac simile impressions of inscriptions from the old burying grounds of Boston. The King's Chapel and Granary burying grounds have only been opened to the public twice in forty years, once to the Grand Army of the Republic and now to the Endeavorers. Mr. Darsie secured accurate impressions of the headstones of "Mother Goose," Paul Revere, John Alden, Gov. Winthrop, the father and mother of Benjamin Franklin, and others. At Concord he obtained the famous inscriptions from the monuments there, and the headstones of Col. Buttrick, who commanded the militia on the morning when "the shot was fired heard round the world," of Thoreau, Louisa Alcott, Emerson, and others.

The March of Returning Confidence.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

As confidence returned, the first purchases of the scared investor were bonds, because they were considered most secure and remunerative, and bonds which were uselessly sacrificed in 1893 went back to their preferred condition. The bond date in the revival calendar passed several months ago. Then came confidence in general securities of healthy institutions, and now, last and most important, approaches the time when people are beginning to cast about for lines of trade and manufacture into which to enter, believing that opportunities for profit now overbalance the risks. It is now that it may be said that a revival of prosperity is certain, when good bonds rule at a price which excludes profit in their purchase, leaving them mainly as the repositories of trust funds.

Question of Relative Endurance.

From The Philadelphia Call.

A rather interesting statement was made by a street contractor of this city recently. It was that Irishmen were not only quicker and hardier than Italians, but that as laborers nearly double the amount of work could be gotten out of them. The author of this assertion is himself an experienced workman, and has during his thirty years of business employed laborers of both nationalities.

New-Yorker Dies on a Train.

TACOMA, Washington, July 25.—C. W. Hull of New-York died last night on the Northern Pacific passenger train while coming here from Portland. A stroke of apoplexy was the cause. He was sixty-six years old.

The only C. W. Hull whose name is given in the New-York Directory resides in Larchmont, and is employed as Superintendent at 113 West Thirty-eighth Street.

OUTLOOK FOR DEMOCRATS

Chairman Hinkley Thinks It Is Good Throughout the State.

STATE COMMITTEE MAY MEET AUG. 10

Convention May Be Held One Week After the Republicans Meet—Some Discussions as to Campaign Work.

Several members of the Democratic State Committee were in this city yesterday, and there were some preliminary discussions of the campaign which is approaching.

Chairman James W. Hinkley was at the Murray Hill Hotel. John Boyd Thacher of Albany was at the Gilsey House, and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica was at the Hoffman. The arrival of the three men at the same time was by accident.

Chairman Hinkley met several local Democrats, and the Senatorial and Assembly situation was discussed with them. Some discussion of the position the Democratic Party will take on the excise question was also had.

The State Committee, Chairman Hinkley said, just before he started for home last evening, will be called to meet in this city in about two weeks. The date most likely to be selected will be Aug. 10, and the place the Hoffman oHuse. Chairman Hinkley said the date had not been absolutely fixed, but no one named seemed to be the most convenient.

"When will the Democratic Convention be held?" he was asked.

"Probably it will be held the week after the Republican State Convention," he said, "although I speak my own sentiments on this matter and not for the committee. Naturally our convention will follow theirs, although there might be a contingency such that it would be well to hold ours first. My present judgment is that the week of Sept. 25 would be the proper time."

Chairman Hinkley said he thought the outlook throughout the State for the Democrats was exceptionally good. He said he had recently had communications from Erie County which led him to think that Democrats of both factions in that section of the State were inclined to forget their past differences and get together for the approaching campaign.

"I think," he said, "that the Democrats of Erie are going to present a solid front.

"I am pretty well satisfied with the outlook in New-York County, judging from what I have been told by Democrats in this city. I have seen some Tammany men who think there will be a union of Democrats of all shades of belief on the Senatorial and Assembly tickets. If our reform friends keep on making mistakes we ought to have an easy time of it."

"What will the State Convention do as to the excise question?"

"I cannot tell. It is a little early to make the platform and I do not feel like predicting what will be done. I think, however, that the Democratic Party may be safely trusted to handle this question, as it has been trusted to deal with other issues in the State."

Mr. Hinkley said he did not want to discuss possible candidates for the various State offices. The convention could be trusted to select good men, and he did not incline to any slatemaking.

A SMALL DINNER AT THE BREAKERS

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Entertain at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt

GARDINER'S GOOD CYCLING

Won Two Races at the Steubenville Tournament.

MONTE SCOTT WINS A LAP RACE

Many Racers Tried for the Diamonds Offered as Prizes—Gardner Lowers the Track Record in the Wind.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 25.—Three great contests were seen at the second annual diamond meet of the Steubenville Athletic Club on Hill-Top Track to-day. This track is situated on the top of a mountain, and was built at a great expense. The surface is excellent. A high wind prevented very fast time. To-day, however, thirty-two Class B men and a like number of Class A men were entered.

Arthur Gardiner, the Chicago racing man, played with his field in the half mile open, and in the mile open attained a victory. The mile open was the race of the day. Dr. Brown, Phillips, L. A. Callahan, L. C. Johnson, Bald, McDonald, Gardiner, Titus, Zeigler, Bliss, Barnes, and Murphy faced the starters in the order named from the pole out. Van Horick and Bainbridge paced the contest of single machines. There was a great rush for the pacemakers' wheel, Brown getting the position. The entire field followed, single file. Bainbridge took the pace for the last lap, and drew away from the bunch. When Bainbridge dropped, Gardiner jumped into the lead, and led into the home stretch. Bald shot by, and, after gaining a length, Gardiner began closing with him.

Side by side the two men made a game battle, and drew four lengths away from their field. As the tape was crossed, Bald apparently had the advantage by about two inches, Gardiner being about four lengths ahead of L. C. Johnson, who was, in turn, about two lengths ahead of Charlie Murphy. The time was 2:14 4-5.

Sixteen men lined up for the start of the half mile open. The race was divided into two heats; Gardiner, Jenney, (who was badly hipped from his fall at Williamsport, and who had won his heat,) Cooper, L. C. Johnson, Brown, Bliss, and Maddox faced the starter. Coulter had qualified, but did not start in the final. The men changed places on a dozen occasions, and Maddox finally jumped for the lead. Down the stretch Gardiner closed in and passed Maddox, winning by a narrow margin. L. C. Johnson was a close third, and Brown fourth. Jenney, who had run up close in fifth position, was given second by the judges. Maddox fought for the place, and obtained it, forcing a change of decision. Scott obtained the first position in the three-mile lap race, De Cardy and Titus being tied for the second, and Sims next, with five points.

Arthur Gardiner rode a half mile exhibition, paced by two tandem teams; Scott and De Cardy, and Van Herrick and Lund. The track record, 0:57 2-5, made by L. C. Johnson, was broken by Gardiner in a high wind, the time made being 0:57 1-5.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—First prize, diamond, $60; second, $40; third, $15. Gardiner, first; Maddox, second; L. C. Johnson, third; Brown, fourth; Jenney, fifth. Time—1:14. Bliss and Cooper also raced.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—First prize, diamond, $75; second, $50; third, $25. Gardiner, first; Bald, second; L. C. Johnson, third; Murphy, fourth; G. A. Phillips, fifth. Time—2:14 4-5. Zeigler, L. A. Callahan, Titus, Bliss, MacDonald, Barrett, and Brown also ran, in the order named.

Three-Mile Lap, Class B.—First prize, diamond, $100; second, $50; third, $25. Monte Scott, 10 points; Titus and De Cardy, each 7 points; Sims, 5 points; Maddox, 4 points. Time—8:01.

RACING MEETS SANCTIONED.

A Long List of Races at Which Wheelmen May Compete.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The Racing Board has granted sanctions for race meetings under league rules at these places:

Aug. 17, Bloomsburg Wheelmen, Bloomsburg, Penn.

Aug. 10, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, N. J.

Sept. 4, Flushing, N. Y.

July 27, Homestead Cyclers, Homestead, Penn.

July 26, Y. M. C. A., West Troy, N. Y.

July 30, Lakeside Wheelmen, Sandy Creek, N. Y.

Aug. 6, Fort Worth Wheelmen, Fort Worth, Texas.

Aug. 17 and 31 and Oct. 5, 12, and 19, Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.

Aug. 10, St. George's Athletic Club, New-York.

Sept. 25, Bradford County Agricultural Society, Towanda, Penn.

Aug. 31, Buffalo Cycle Racing Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Aug. 27, North Tioga Agricultural Society, Newark Valley, N. Y.

Aug. 17, Owl Cycle Club, Richmond, Va.

Aug. 10 and Sept. 7, Riverton Athletic Association, Riverton, N. J.

Aug. 7, Norway Wheel Club, Norway, Me.

July 31, Globe Street R. E. U. Association, Crescent Park, R. I.

July 27, Newton Athletic Association, Newton, Mass.

Sept. 2, McAfee and McMasters, Nashua, N. H.

Aug. 21, Bainbridge Bicycle Club, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Aug. 3 and Sept. 2, Holly Athletic Association, Holly, N. Y.

Aug. 1, Indiana County Wheelmen, Indiana, Penn.

Aug. 9 and 10, Massachusetts Division, League of American Wheelmen, Worcester, Mass.

Aug. 17, Employes' American Bedstead Company, Westborough, Mass.

Aug. 10, Rockville, Conn.

Sept. 2, Westfield, Mass.

Aug. 24, Rockville Wheel Club, Rockville, Conn.

Aug. 16, Thread City Cyclers, Willimantic, Conn.

Sept. 2, New-Haven, Conn.

July 27, Lynn Athletic Association, Lynn, Mass.

July 27, Montgomery Ward & Co. Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.

July 26, Aug. 9 and 23, Sept. 6 and 20, Canton Bicycle Club, Canton, Ill.

Aug. 7, Mason City Cycle Club, Mason City, Iowa.

Aug. 3, Young Men's B. C. Association, Chicago, Ill.

July 27, Wheelmen's Racing Association, St. Paul, Minn.

Aug. 27, S. W. Guthrie (Indiana County) Wheelmen, Indiana, Penn.

Aug. 2 and 3, Nicholasville Wheelmen, Nicholasville, Ky.

Aug. 1 and 2, Danville, Ky.

Aug. 8, Franklin Cycle Club, Franklin, Ind.

Sept. 6, Warren County Fair Association, Bowling Green, Ky.

Sept. 2, Huntington Cycle Club, Huntington, Ind.

July 31, Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 19, York Wheeling Club, York, Penn.

Aug. 30 and 31, Hornellsville Farmers' Club, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Aug. 10, Sons of St. George, Trenton, N. J.

Aug. 14, New-York Herald at Manhattan Beach, N. Y.

Aug. 3 and Sept. 2, Westborough Agricultural Society, Westborough, Mass.

Aug. 3, Amesbury, Mass.

Aug. 8, Whitefield, N. H.

Sept. 2, Manchester, N. H.

Aug. 31, Cambridge, Mass.

Aug. 1, St. Andrew's Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sept. 14, Wayne Cycle Club, Wayne, Neb.

Aug. 7, Centerville Cycle Club, Centreville, Iowa.

July 30, Meade Cycle Association, Meade, Neb.

Aug. 23, Wapello County Agricultural Society, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Aug. 26, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Aug. 22 and 23, Waukesha Wheelmen, Waukesha, Wis.

PUT INTO CLASS B.

"Tom" Butler Forced to Retire from the Amateur Ranks.

Thomas Butler of Cambridgeport, Mass., and H. E. Caldwell of Manchester, N. H., both of whom rode very cleverly and successfully as Class A men at the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen, have both been relegated to Class B, according to the last bulletin of the League. Butler's offense was the violation of Clause C, Article IV., Section 7, of the by-laws of the League, and Caldwell's offense was the violation of Clause G of the Class A rule. A. B. Edmonds of Des Moines, Iowa, and J. Lawson of Chicago are also transferred to the semi-professional or B Class.

Other decisions of the Racing Board are these:

George E. Stork, St. Louis, Mo., is suspended for two years for competing on Sunday a second time after warning. James Laux and W. W. Gardiner of St. Louis, Mo., are suspended for one year from July 15 for the same offenses.

Cliff Creed, Earl Johnson, Will Bollvau, and W. S. Derbking, New-Albany, Ind., are suspended for thirty days from July 4 for competing in unsanctioned races, and transferred to Class B for competing for prize of a greater value than allowed by Class A rules.

For competing in unsanctioned races J. C. Warr, Louis Kenney, and John Tripp of Wareham, Mass.; Chester Weeks, Bourne, Mass., and —— Hurd, South Carver, Mass., J. F. Burns and F. Heinemann, San Francisco, Cal., are suspended from all track racing for sixty days from July 4.

W. Robert Landis, Swathmore, Penn., and Charles P. Raffetto, Philadelphia, Penn., are transferred to the professional class at their own request.

Job T. Saunders and Walter Moore, Lompoc, Cal.; James Lee Hanley, Wilmington, Del.; Bruce Failing, Bert A. Larkin, and Frank Nicholas, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; Carry Mount, Lysander, N. Y.; Newton Grubb, and Edward Bringhurst, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. H. Rumford, Chester, Penn.; Con Baker, Columbus, Ohio; I. A. Silvie, Port Richmond, N. Y., are declared professionals under Clause A, amateur rules.

Amateurs are warned that to compete with these men will forfeit their amateur status.

The Racing Board has accepted these records: One-third mile, Class B, standing start, unpaced, by Frank Thatcher, Salt Lake City, 41 3-5.

Competition records made by W. F. Sims at Manhattan Beach, June 11, 1895:

Three miles	6:26 2-5
Four miles	8:37
Five miles	10:47 3-5
Six miles	12:50 1-5
Eight miles	17:17 3-5
Nine miles	19:31 2-5

SUNDAY'S BIG CENTURY RUN.

Unattached Wheelmen as Well as Association Members May Compete.

The third annual century run of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, which takes place next Sunday, is open for any one to enter, whether he be a member of a club or not. It appears that some of the unattached riders are under the impression that the run is open only for members of the association clubs. This is a mistake, as all wheelmen and wheelwomen are invited to take part in the run.

The route from New-York City to New-Brunswick, N. J., and return has been pronounced to be the best that can be found in the country. All the roads are macadamized, most of them being equal to a track, running through the most picturesque part of New-Jersey. The run starts at 5:30 A. M. sharp from West Forty-second Street Ferry.

All who complete the run will receive a handsome survivor's souvenir in the form of a silver watch charm. The entry fee, 50 cents, should be sent to Adolph Stahl, 9 East Eighth Street, New-York City.

CENTURY RUN RECORDS.

New Ones Made by the Jersey Associated Cycling Clubs.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey now holds the record for century runs. On Saturday, July 6, they had 437 entries, 353 starters, and 334 finished. This record was made with the weather against them, as it rained two days before the run and also when the start was made. If the weather had been favorable, the managers of the run believe that no less than 1,200 wheelmen would have been in line.

The Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton, N. J., now hold the record for club survivors. They entered 114 men, and finished 109 strong. The record was formerly held by the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia, with 106 survivors, and they had held the record for many years.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will be in the field again next season, and will have something new in ideas for century runs, which they are confident will bring out the largest body of wheelmen ever assembled for such a contest.

State League Meet at Buffalo.

Buffalo wheelmen are already stirring themselves to perfect arrangements for the State meet of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held in that city Sept. 5 and 6. There will be races for Class A and Class B men only, including three State championship races, at one-half mile, two miles, and five miles, which will bring together all the cracks among the pure amateurs.

New-York City will be well represented at the meet, and the Riverside Wheelmen expect to capture some of the best prizes and some of the championships as well.

Chief Consul I. B. Potter of this city, Vice Chief Consul W. E. Underhill of Schenectady, and others of the minor league officials, have arranged to be present.

The Buffalonians are arranging to give visitors a cordial reception. The houses of the Ramblers, the Press Cycle Club, and the Parkside Wheel Club will be kept open for the reception of visitors. A number of runs have been arranged, including a trip to Niagara Falls, a moonlight sail and ride, and several novelties in the way of entertainments.

The races will be held at the Driving Park track, as it has been found impracticable to complete the new track which it was proposed to build.

Must Ring Cycle Bells.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 25.—Much indignation has been excited here by the issuing of instructions by Mayor Cagney to the police to strictly enforce the bicycle ordinance, one of the features of which is that the bell must be rung at every crossing of a street or alley.

As a result, nearly 100 persons have been summoned to appear before the Police Judge. Among these are many well-known citizens, including young ladies prominent in society, and daughters of the prominent politicians. Many leading business men, doctors, and lawyers have also been summoned. Only one or two have appeared, and no fines have yet been paid.

It is said the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court, if necessary. Last night the law was openly violated and was burlesqued in various ways, as by using cowbells, electric bells, tin pans, horns, and torches.

A Ride to Sheepshead Bay.

The Metropolitan Bicycle Club has arranged for a run to Sheepshead Bay on Sunday, in which all wheelmen are invited to participate. The route to be followed, starting from the Boulevard and Sixtieth Street at 9 A. M., is this: Through Fifty-ninth Street to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, to Second Avenue, to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, which lands the riders at the foot of Broadway, in Brooklyn. Thence the route will be up Broadway to Bedford Avenue, along the avenue to the Eastern Parkway, and thence through Prospect Park, by way of the west drive, down the cycle path to the Sheepshead Bay Road to one of the hotels, where dinner will be served. There will be a visit to the race track and a trip to Manhattan Beach and West Brighton before the run home.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmne will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—F. M. Dampman, winner of The New-York Times medal for the 150-mile run between this city and Philadelphia, has been elected President of a new manufacturing concern, known as the F. M. Dampman Cycle Company, with a capital of $25,000. Although Mr. Dampman has been a racing man for fourteen years, and has won very many handsome prizes, none of which, by the way, he values more than The Times medal, he has been a shrewd and successful business man in the Quaker City, where he is personally very popular.

—John Brokaw of Wheeling, West Va., while training for a road race, used a trolley car as a pacemaker with fatal results on Wednesday afternoon. When the car slackened its speed Brokaw tried to pass it. He turned out just in time to collide with a car coming swiftly in the opposite direction. The result was that his head struck the car with terrific force, bursting his skull and killing him instantly. Moral—Don't "scorch" on the public streets.

—A wheelmen's parade at Long Branch on next Monday night promises to be a sight well worth seeing. There will be prizes for the best decorated wheels ridden by ladies and gentlemen. The parade will form at 7 P. M., at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. The route will be down Broadway to Ocean Avenue, on to Elberon, back to Ocean Avenue, to Cedar Avenue, to Norwood, and thence through Broadway to the association building.

—Miss Ellen Terry, the famous actress, is an enthusiastic cyclist. "On every opportunity I get," she says, "I ride miles and miles, and find it helpful to me in thinking out and studying the many arduous parts I have to play." No one has yet been able to induce Miss Terry to adopt the rational dress. She still clings to the conventional habit, which, an advocate of the new style says, of course returns the compliment and clings to her.

—The Malden Lane Cycle Company undoubtedly chose an appropriate name for their bicycle—the Defender. It is built on good lines, and the company has its hands full in supplying the demand. The company has had a handsome painting done in oil representing the sloop yacht Defender and a cyclist on a track in full racing costume, riding a Defender wheel, which is on exhibition at 20 Maiden Lane, and is worthy of inspection.

—One McAllister of Port Jervis won't try to ride his wheel on roads where he is liable to meet cows hereafter. On Wednesday, while going from Port Jervis to Stroudsburg, Penn., he came across a herd of cows. One of them attacked him, and, before she had finished, made a complete wreck of the bicycle, and had made something like a scarecrow of McAllister and his bicycle suit.

—Capt. J. S. Donohue of the Pastime Athletic Club Wheelmen has arranged the following schedule of club runs for the next month: Aug. 11, to Tuxedo, N. Y.; Aug. 18, to Tarrytown, N. Y.; Aug. 25, to Valley Stream, L. I. On the 28th inst. the club will hold its regular monthly games at the grounds, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, which are open to club members only.

—A number of the cycling members of the Irving Club of Brooklyn, a social organization with a clubhouse on Herkimer Street, near Nostrand Avenue, are to have a road run to Patchogue to-morrow and Sunday. They will leave the clubhouse at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, wheeling to Patchogue, where they will spend the night, returning on Sunday.

—Miss M. L. Bockelman, the Captain of the Union Cycle Club of Brooklyn, an organization composed entirely of women, announces the following run schedule: Aug. 4, to Hempstead, L. I.; Aug. 11, to Tottenville, S. I.; Aug. 17 and 18, to Amityville, L. I., starting on Saturday afternoon and returning on the following day; Aug. 25, to Rockaway, L. I.

—The Liberty Wheelmen have arranged the following runs for next month: Aug. 4, to Rockaway, L. I.; Aug. 11, at Rye Reach; Aug. 18, to Tottenville, N. Y.; Aug. 25, to Tarrytown, N. Y.; Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1, to Greenwood Lake.

—Members of the Sag Harbor Bicycle Club have raised $100 to be used in building a cycle path through North Haven Park. The path will skirt the picturesque West Banks, from which a fine view of Peconic Bay may be had.

—Harry Wheeler will surely compete in the professional races at Manhattan Beach to-morrow, it being his first American appearance in competition since the races at Madison Square Garden last Winter.

—An elevated bicycle path from Chicago to Milwaukee is the latest Western scheme. It is said that a company has been formed with a capital of $1,000,000 to carry out the project.

FAVORITES AT BRIGHTON

An Unusual Thing in the Sport at the Track by the Sea.

A POOR LOT OF HORSES WERE STARTED

Cassatte Got the Two-year-old Race, as Beau Ideal Was Pocketed—Paladin Won the Owners' Handicap.

It was a decidedly tame day's sport, that at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, though it was something in the way of a record for the season, as four actual favorites and two second choices won the races. The races were of the consolation sort, made for horses that have not been able to win anything this year and so the class of contestants was pretty poor.

But one race brought about anything like a good, sharp finish, that being the second one, in which ten two-year-olds that had not been able to win a race at the track this year were the contestants. August Clason's filly Cassatte and Father Bill Daly's Volley were the two who fought this out, and the former lasted long enough to win by a neck, and in a drive. Beau Ideal, who was the favorite, should have won the race, but Reagan managed to run his mount into a pocket, and so destroy whatever chance he had of winning.

In the Owners' Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, in which Corn Cob was played as the real good thing, Paladin won very handily. There were two other starters, but they were shut out of it before the race had been half run.

Truepenny proved the best of the bad lot of three-year-olds that ran in the third race, from which the winners of a race this year were excluded. He was a weak second choice, Relief, with Littlefield up, being a hot favorite. But the best the choice of the talent could do was to finish a poor fourth.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the runners in the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Appomattox, M. E. Dyer's b. c., 4 years, by Stratford-War Dress, 106 pounds, $300.. ..... (O'Leary)
2—Maggie K., P. Halton's b. m., a., 99. $200. ..... (Wynn)
3—Tom Skidmore, J. Shields & Co.'s b. h., 5, 104, $200. ..... (J. Donnelly)
4—Daly, 4, 99. | 6—Jilson, 3, 98.
5—Miss Dixie, 6, 103. | 7—Sir Catesby, a., 109.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Appomattox	.8—5	7—1..Miss Dixie	...2—1
6—1..Maggie K	...8—5	20—1..Jilson	.....8—1
2—1..T. Skidmore	...4—5	15—1..Sir Catesby	..6—1
20—1..Daly	.....8—1		

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, for two-year-olds, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾.

1—Cassette, H. Clason's br. f., by Uncas-Castalia, 105 pounds. ..... (Wynn)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 100. ..... (Keefe)
3—Hewett, W. Miller's c., 103. (J. Donnelly)
4—Beau Ideal II., 118. | 8—Laura Davis, 105.
5—Article, 100. | 9—Tremargo, 107½.
6—Fred K., 105½. | 10—Columbia R., 100.
7—Onnolee, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5..Hugh Penny	.Out	8—1..Drum Major	.7—5
30—1..La Fiesta	....7—1	7—1..Factotum	...7—5
5—1..Sec'd Attempt	...1—1		

Won by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Bombazette, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Bombazine, 84 pounds. ..... (O'Leary)
2—Hammie, Gotham Stable's b. h., 5, 107. ..... (Reagan)
3—Now or Never, C. Haag's br. h., a., 104. ..... (Welsh)
4—Salonica, 6, 90. | 5—Thyra, 3, 84.
5—Florinda, 5, 98. | 7—Lady Adams, 4, 97.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Bombazette	.3—5	8—1..Florinda	....3—1
8—1..Hammie	....3—1	6—1..Thyra	.....2—1
12—1..N. or Never	..4—1	15—1..Lady Adams	..6—1
2—1..Salonica	.....4—5		

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Fatality	114 Chiswick	104
Assignee	104 King Paul	104
Squanderer	110 Sprite	104
Kinglet	110 Mistral	102
Florence	108 Lady Adams	96
Fusileer	107 Lady Lister	96

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Religion	107 Imperial 98
Fascination II	107 Tomoka 95
Tutor	105 Lambent 95
Alvarado	98 Perseus 95

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Sabilla	117 Sir John 110
Kennebunk	115 Souvenir 107
St. Vincent	110 Roundelay 105

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Captain T	106 Redskin 100
Hurlingham	104 Stonenellie 98
Gutta Percha	102 Fargo 90

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter.

Marshall	104 Tom Moore 85
Prig	98

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Certainty	114 The Swain 99
Annie Bishop	109 Golden Gate 99
Milan	107 Jack the Jew 99

SMALL CROWD, SMALL FIELDS.

Sport Was Tame at the Saratoga Races—Clifford a Winner.

RACE TRACK, SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25.—The third regular and fifth day of the meeting of the Racing Association showed a decided falling off in attendance. A noticeable fact was the very small fields, the largest—five—being in the third race, the Bankers' Stakes. Rey del Carreres and Lookout were scratched in the first race, Falling Water in the third, and Brandywine in the fourth. The weather was good and the track fast.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; six furlongs. Clifford, 124 pounds, (Griffin,) out, won; Logan, 124, (Snedeker,) 2 to 5, second; Elva, 112, (Martin,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:15⅘. Only three starters.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile. Rey del Carreres, 122 pounds, (Martin,) 9 to 5, won; Brandywine, 112, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Fannie Louise, 107, (F. Cochran,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:42¾. Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—The Bankers' Stakes; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Imp. Musselman, 102 pounds, (Griffin,) 5 to 2, won; Rosalind III., 94, (Lambley,) 15 to 1, second; Onaretto, 100, (A. Clayton,) 2 to 5, third. Roundsman and Midlo also ran. Time—1:02.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Sir Excess, 110 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 3, won; Chant, 104, (Martin,) 5 to 2, second; Bob Neely, 101, (T. Bauch,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:50¾. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Sweepstakes; one mile and an eighth. W. B., 120 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 2, won; Kilkenny, 100, (Lendrum,) 2 to 1, second; Royal George, 102, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 1, third. Van Brunt also ran. Time—1:57⅘.

WILLIAM PENN MEETS DEFEAT.

Beaten by Klamath from the Pacific Coast in a 2:11 Pacing Race.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Wasted speed and generally incompetent reinsmanship caused the defeat of the fastest trotting stallion on the turf this afternoon. Fresh from a triumphant tour of the Atlantic circuit, the young stallion, William Penn, was looked on as the best one in the 2:11 class here. Klamath, a very fast and reliable gelding from the Pacific slope, had scored lower in his victories through the far West than the diminutive crack from the Keystone State, and was favorite in the first pools.

William Penn acted so well in the warming up that his stock went up, and, as they lined up for the first heat, it was $50 for him, $40 for Klamath, and $26 for the rest. They got away with Nightingale at the pole. Klamath trailed her to the homestretch, and then outfooted the Buffalo mare by a short length in 2:12½. William Penn was taking it easy in fourth place, and, as this was no clip for him, he continued to rule the market.

The real struggle began in the second heat. Penn scudded off in the lead, and opened quite a gap to the half. When Klamath tried to close on him, the little cyclone struck a terrific gait, and had the gelding clearly beaten at the long distance. Kline must have lost his head at this stage, for he turned to look at the second horse, and eased up on the leader. It was a fatal move, for Klamath was coming with a tremendous finish, and before the over-confident driver could get his trotter under way they had reached the wire and Penn was beaten.

The mile was in 2:08¾, a new mark for Klamath, but it was evident that the stallion could go faster than that. Penn proved this in the third heat, overhauling the Californian near the half, and taking such a lead that Raymond gave it up. Kline tried to atone for his former blunder by keeping the flying trotter at full speed, and he made the trip in the sensational time of 2:07¼. Penn dropping back to a 2:09 gait in the last quarter. This splendid feat, the best one to the credit of a stallion in a race since Directum's heat in 2:06¾, was the last straw that completed William Penn's downfall. He showed the effects of the unnecessary effort by a losing break that left him so far behind that Klamath had no trouble in pulling off the race. Les Wilkes chased the other trotter from the sunny slope out in 2:10¾, but Klamath had a link left.

The other contests were all lively, but had no such attractions for the crowd as the battle of the two famous cracks just described. One more heat settled the dispute in the 2:23 trot, as Red Waranoke was faster and more steady than he had been yesterday. The New-Englander was not headed in the fourth heat, placing his record at 2:16¾. But for a collision in the second heat the 2:15 pace might have resulted differently. The money was on Brown Hal, Jr., but Vestigle stepped away from the party and finished under a pull in 2:10¾. Going round the turn in the second heat three sulkies came together. Vestigle and Babette were the victims. Kentucky Star managing to get untangled. The usual investigation followed, and the judges decided to place only the horses that had beaten the flag. This sent two dangerous members to the stable, and left Brown Hall, Jr., undisputed master of the field. The Tennessee pacer reduced his record from 2:17¼ to 2:10½, and could have gone faster.

The card for Friday should result in more sensations, as the 2:04 pace is on, with the four-year-old trotters, and the consolation of the 2:24 trot for the second division of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Purse. Hal Pointer, Mascot, Hal Dillard, Rubinstein, and Directly are named in the pace. Benzetta, Onoqua, Cut Glass, and B. B. B. are among the four-year-olds entered in the first race.

Summaries:

2:23 Class.—Purse, $600.

Red of Waranoke, b. s., by Little Red-Fifine, by Aberdeen, (Dodge) 4 1 1 1
Princess Bell, br. m., by Bell Boy, (Stewart) 1 2 3 5
Glenmore, b. s., (Sweet) 2 3 2 4
Bassora, br. s., (Penman) 3 4 5 2
George L. Napoleon, br. s., (Stanley) 6 5 4 3
Exploit, g. s., (Payne) 5 6 6 6

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:18½; 2:16¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000, and $500 to winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:07¾.

Klamath, b. g., by Morookus-Bob, by Ophir, (Raymond) 1 1 2 1
William Penn, br. s., by Santa Claus, (Kline) 4 2 1 5
Nightingale, ch. m., (Geers) 2 3 5 8
Les Wilkes, br. m., (Dickerson) 6 6 3 2
Knightmare, b. m., (Laird) 3 5 6 6
Aunt Delilah, b. m., (Stewart) 5 4 4 4

Time—2:12½; 2:08¼; 2:07¼; 2:10¾.

2:15 Class—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Brown Hal, Jr., br. s., by Brown Hal-Midnight, by Croms Black Hawk, (Case) 4 1 1 7
Little Joker, ch. g., (Markham) 1 2 2 2
Toxie R., b. s., (Doyle) 2 3 4 4
Kentucky Star, b. g., (Howard) 5 8 5 3
Phenol, g. m., (Starr) 10 5 3 5
Nicol B., b. s., (Tufts) 6 4 6 6
Gawain, g. g., (Hedreck) 9 6 8 7
Judge Sterling, s. g., (Dodge) 9 7 7dis
Vestigle, br. s., by Valentine, (C. P. Doble) ..... 1 dis.
Nelly M., ch. m., (Palmer) ..... dis.

Time—2:10¾; 2:11½; 2:10½; 2:10¾.

2:17 Class—Trotting; purse $2,000.

James L., b. g., by Dexter Prince, dam by Tom Vernon, (Quintin)... 7 2 1 1 1
Bravado, blk. s., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Cook) 2 1 4 5 3
Pelerine, b. m., by Madrid, (Hayes) 1 4 8 7 8
Colonel Kuser, br. s., (McCarthy) 9 7 2 2 2
Kate Phallamont, b. m., (Colby) 4 9 3 4 8
Lee Simmons, br. s., (Payne) 8 6 7 6 4
Colonel Dickey, b. s., (Hills) 3 8 6 8 6
Sidner McGregor, b. s., (Starr) 5 10 10 10 5
Quality, b. m., (Andrews) 10 8 6 9 7
Penelope, b. m., (Meginnes) ..... 8 3 9 3 dr

Time—2:15; 2:12¾; 2:13½; 2:12¾; 2:12½.

Trotting at Mystic Park.

BOSTON, July 25.—The trotting and pacing races at Mystic Park to-day resulted:

2:18 Class.—Purse, $600.

Edith H., gr. m., by Dencalion, dam Patti, by Nutbourne, (Cook) 2 2 6 6 1 1 1
Tonah, ch. g., by Edgardo, dam Princess, by Olympus, (Bowen) 1 1 5 5 6 8 2
Nemoline, blk. m., by Jersey Wilkes, dam Nemesis, by Norwood, (Baggs) 5 5 1 2 5 2 4
J. M. D., b. g., by Favorite Wilkes, dam untraced, (Turner) 6 6 2 1 4 4 5
Caprice, b. m., (Golden) ..... 4 4 3 4 2 ro
Vega, blk. h., (March) ..... 3 3 4 3 3 ro
Time—2:10½; 2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:18½.

2:11 Pacing Class.—Purse, $600.

Jewell, b. g., by Petoskey, dam untraced, (Pahlman) 2 1 1 1
Vitello, br. h., by Legal Tender, Jr., dam Washaville Maid, by Blue Bull, (Upton) 1 2 5 4
Henry F., br. h., (Wilson) 4 5 7 2
Sterling, ch. h., (Noble) 6 6 2 7
Gil Curry, gr. g., (Mooney) 3 3 4 5
Whisper, ch. m., (Golden) 5 4 6 3
Rebus, b. g., (Demarest) 8 8 3 6
Jubilee Wilkes, blk. h., (Nay) ..... 7 dis

Time—2:13¾; 2:09½; 2:10¼; 2:10¼.

2:24 Class.—Purse, $600.

Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince, dam Nutmeg, by Nutbourne, (Bowne) 1 1 1
Nicola, b. h., (Hayden) 2 2 3
Lady Bug, blk. m., (Opdycke) 3 3 2
Brown Lace, b. m., (Gallagher) 4 4 4
Glimmer, b. m., (Riley) 5 5 5
Nancy Rice, b. m., (Golden) 7 6 6
Precieuse, b. m., (O'Neil) 6 8 7
Dixie, b. g., (Sargent) 8 7 8

Time—2:21½; 2:19¾; 2:16¾.

THE NEW RACING ASSOCIATION.

Westchester Association Is Its Name, and It Has 13 Stakes Open.

The Westchester Racing Association is the name which Messrs. Belmont, Keene, Thompson and their associates in The Jockey Club have taken for the organization which is to succeed the New-York Jockey Club in the management of racing at the New-York club's magnificent track in Westchester Village.

Racing under the management of the new association will be begun on Oct. 15, and a meeting run on the most liberal plan will then be instituted for the highest of high-class racing only. The management labors under the disadvantage of having no closed stakes, but has tried to make up for this by having its stakes for horses three years old and upward made handicaps. The names of the old stakes, made famous at Jerome Park, are retained, as are a few of those instituted by the New-York Jockey Club.

Thirteen stakes will close on Aug. 15, the events decided on being these, in skeleton form:

For Two-Year-Olds—Nursery, handicap; $1,500 added; three-quarters of a mile. Albany, conditions, guaranteed $2,000; three-quarters of a mile. Fashion, (fillies,) conditions, $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile. Essex, selling, guarantee $2,000; three-quarters of a mile. White Plains, handicap, $1,500 added; three-quarters of a mile. Champagne, conditions, guarantee $3,000; seven eighths of a mile.

For Three-Year-Olds—Withers, handicap, guarantee $3,500; one mile. Belmont, handicap, guarantee $3,500; one and a quarter miles. Hunter, handicap, $1,000 added; one mile. Jerome, handicap, $1,000 added; one and one-eighth miles.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward—Manhattan, handicap, guarantee $3,500; one and a quarter miles. Municipal, handicap, guarantee $3,500; one and three-quarter miles. Bronx, handicap, guarantee $3,000; three-quarters of a mile.

Many Horsemen Were Disappointed.

The sixty-five horsemen who went to the expense and trouble of going to Huntington, L. I., to take part in the races advertised for this week were very much disgusted to find the whole affair declared off. J. D. W. Sherman, the owner of the track, was not prepared to take the chances of the gate money's making up the deficit between the entry fees and purses. Some of the horses have been taken to Fleetwood, and the others to Poughkeepsie for the Hudson River Driving Park meeting July 31, Aug. 1 and 2.

This programme includes 2:45, 2:25, 2:15, 2:20, 2:21, 2:18, and 2:35 classes, trotting, and 2:16 and 2:24 class, pacing. A four-hundred-dollar purse is offered for each race.

NEW-YORKS WENT TO PIECES.

German Pitched Good Ball, but Was Miserably Supported, at Pittsburg.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 8; New-York, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 20; Brooklyn, 3.
Chicago, 8; Washington, 5.
Cincinnati, 19; Philadelphia, 3.
Baltimore, 12; Louisville, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Cleveland	51	32	.614

DEFENDER IN DRY DOCK

Inspected by Crowds as She Rested in the Erie Basin.

SOME OF HER PLATES CORRODED

Her Bottom Slightly Injured by Salt Water—The Plating Cleaned and Reburnished—Vigilant's Turn To-day.

The Defender was placed in the Erie Basin dry dock yesterday morning, and any one who wished had a chance to see the under form of the new yacht. Hundreds took advantage of this opportunity, and the latest Herreshoff production was admired and criticised in turn from morning till night. The camera men were on hand in great force, and the yacht was photographed from every possible point.

Early in the morning the crew got things in shape on the Defender off New-Rochelle, and then, in tow of the E. C. Atwood, and accompanied by the Hattie Palmer, she started for the Erie Basin. She reached the entrance to the dry dock at 7:45 o'clock. Messrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, and Herbert Leeds were on board, and Capts. Haff and Terry were superintending the working of the boat.

The Defender was carefully floated into the dock, and when over the cradle prepared for her resting place the gates were shut, the shores put in place to support the yacht, and then the water was pumped out. As the water receded the crew got into position and brushed off her sides.

There was very little dirt on her bottom, and the only reason for docking her appeared to be to find out how the water had affected her and whether she was strained in any way. Mr. Iselin watched the boat anxiously as the water receded, and as soon as the dock was empty he went down and carefully examined her all over. There were several places where she had corroded, and Mr. Iselin appeared to be a little worried about this. The worst case of corrosion was on the port side on the top bronze plate just under the chain plate, abaft the main rigging. At each end this plate was rusted badly. It almost looked as though the boat had strained a little, and the water, getting in between the steel frame and the bronze, had caused the corrosion. This was carefully rubbed off with sandstone, and then the rivets were hammered flat and the seams recaulked. Another bad place was under the bow, just below the water line. The water had worked in at other points and rivet holes, and all had to be carefully cleaned and hammered tight again.

All the bronze plating was cleaned with steel wool, sandstone, and emery paper, and, by the end of the day, the bottom glistened almost like gold. Several of the plates on the lead bulb were loose. Holes were drilled in these, and new screws put in to tighten them.

In the meantime a gang of riggers was at work on deck. The topmast was taken down, and a new one, which was received from Bristol on Wednesday, was prepared for setting on end. Mate Berry superintended the work with the rigging, all of which was carefully gone over. Capt. Haff watched the work until late in the afternoon, and then he left for Islip, leaving Capt. Terry in charge.

"Nat" Herreshoff, when he designed the Defender, was evidently looking for a boat to manoeuver easily. She is cut away right into the middle, so that she can turn quickly. Instead of the long, straight keel of the Vigilant, she has a short one, curved from the forward end to the rudderpost. Herreshoff has made a boat of easier form than the Vigilant, but apparently has taken his ideas from the Valkyrie II. and Britannia, which he has worked out into the Defender.

In his other boats, Mr. Herreshoff always got a great deal of power from the large area of water line, round frames, and full lines; here he has gone in for an easy form, getting power from a mass of lead placed very low. The Defender has a very easy form, clean fore and aft, and shaped like a big canoe. There is none of the hard section found in the Gloriana, Wasp, or even Colonia.

The tremendous amount of lead, very much concentrated and placed lower than ever before, gives her stability. The English cutters used to have their lead down low, but the centre of buoyancy was also low. In the Defender the centre of buoyancy is high, and this, with her low lead, gives her a great sail-carrying power.

In appearance the boat resembles a big canoe, with an immense bulb of lead attached. There is not a line in any direction that does not describe a true curve. Her displacement is light, notwithstanding her great draught.

The Defender shows traces of the Pilgrim in her body, except that her lines are carried lower and would give more draught if the fin were cut off at the bilge. She has the easiest possible entrance, and the run is very long. There is absolutely no resistance to the water in her form. Just at the mast the forefoot comes in evidence, and, with a fine curve, extends back about ten feet, where it takes a concave sweep to the lead. The forward end of the lead reverses the curve, and carries it to the bottom of the keel on about the same sweep as it began with. Then another easy curve brings it to the rudder post.

The Defender appears to draw nearer 20 feet than 19 feet. The yacht rested on blocks about 18 inches above the bottom of the dock, and as near as could be figured her waterline was about even with the 21-foot 6-inch mark.

The interior of the yacht is painted white. The crew's quarters are on the port side forward. Their bunks are on light iron frames hung on chains. They are in tiers three deep, and can be folded up when not in use. On the starboard side are the quarters of Capts. Haff and Terry, and the mates. Then comes the galley, which is 15 feet in length and the full width of the boat. Aft of this is the saloon, which is 15 feet in length and the full width of the boat.

The Defender will be taken out of the dock on this morning tide and towed back to New-Rochelle. Then the Vigilant will be docked to clean up for the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Special Prizes to be Raced for During the Next Two Weeks.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday issued the programme for the cruise which is to begin next Monday. The yachts will then rendezvous at Glen Cove, and there will be races for cups offered by Commodore Brown—one for schooners and another for single-masted vessels and yawls. At Newport, on Aug. 2, the races for the Goelet cups will be sailed, the conditions being as follows: For schooners, a one-thousand-dollar cup; for single-masted vessels and yawls, a five-hundred-dollar cup. Open to yachts belonging to the club that have not hauled out to clean since the commencement of the cruise. Capt. Goelet reserves the privilege of inviting foreign yachts that may be in American waters to enter the race. The start will be at 10:30 A. M., off Brenton's Reef Lightship.

There will be the customary squadron runs from port to port, in cruising trim. Fleet Captain Robinson will present a prize to the schooner winning the largest number of runs. Secretary Oddie will present a similar prize to the single-masted vessel winning the largest number of runs. Rear Commodore Bergen will present a prize to the vessel which crosses the finish line first the greatest number of times, irrespective of rig, size, or time allowance.

On the day following the return of the squadron to Newport cups offered by Capt. J. R. Drexel, New-York Yacht Club, will be called for, as follows: Two-hundred-dollar cup for Class 1 of schooners, two-hundred-dollar cup for Class 2 of schooners, two-hundred-dollar cup for Classes 3 and 4 of schooners, two-hundred-dollar cup for Class 5 of schooners, two-hundred-dollar cup for Class 1, single-masted vessels and yawls; two-hundred-dollar cup for Class 2, single-masted vessels and yawls; two-hundred-dollar cup for Classes 3, 4, and 5, single-masted vessels and yawls; two-hundred-dollar cup for Class 6, single-masted vessels and yawls. Open to yachts belonging to the club, in cruising trim, and which have not hauled out to clean since the commencement of the cruise.

BRITANNIA AN EASY WINNER.

Ailsa Did Not Finish—Niagara Beat the Dakotah.

KINGSTOWN, Ireland, July 25.—The Ailsa and Britannia and the twenty-raters started again this morning over the courses which they respectively sailed yesterday. The wind was light from the east, rain was falling heavily, and a thick fog obscured the course. The Britannia had the windward berth in starting. The start was made as follows: Ailsa, 10:30:25; Britannia, 10:30:47.

At the Muglin's flagboat the Britannia was ahead, passing the mark at 10:42:23, the Ailsa at 10:42:47. From Muglin's the boats went on the port tack for Kish.

The Eucharis did not start in the twenty-rater race. The Niagara, with the weather berth, crossed the line at 12:00:10 and the Dakotah at 12:00:17.

The Britannia finished the first round at 12:26:40 and the Ailsa at 12:29:36. The course was so obscured by fog that it was impossible to take the time of the boats at Kisk and Roseberg. The race of the large boats was decided on the second round. The weather was in all respects disagreeable, and the wind was light and uncertain. The Britannia finished at 4:14:32, but the Ailsa did not cross the finish line, consequently she has no record in the race.

The twenty-rater race was decided at the end of the first round, which the Niagara finished at 1:49:10 and the Dakotah at 2:03:05.

Another Cup for the Big Yachts.

F. Bowne Jones of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club tried to arrange a race between the Defender and Vigilant, to be sailed any day this week on the Sound. Mr. Willard was willing to race the Vigilant, but Mr. Iselin said the Defender had so many engagements he could not enter. The Indian Harbor Club will try again and will offer a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup for a race between the big single-stickers, to be sailed immediately after the Newport racing week.

The Center Helmsman's Prize.

Mr. Theodore C. Zerega has sent the following letter to Mr. Oliver E. Cromwell, Chairman of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club:

"Had Commodore Center been with us this season, we may be sure that he would have offered a prize to the competing helmsmen in our coming races of fifteen-footers, preparatory to the international contest. In memory of him, therefore, I beg to offer, through the committee, 'the Center Helmsman's Prize,' to be awarded to the amateur helmsman who in their judgment handles his boat in the most seamanlike manner from the preparatory signal of the first to the finish of the last trial race."

Newport Yachting News.

After the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club there will be four days' racing for the yachts off Newport. The first day the race will be for schooners in cruising trim, the third day for schooners in racing trim, and the second and fourth day for sloops and cutters in racing trim. The prizes will be: Schooners—Class 1, $300 and $120; Class 2, $250 and $100; Class 3, $200 and $80. Sloops, &c.—Class 1, $400 and $160; Class 2, $200 and $80; Class 3, $150 and $60; Class 4, $100 and $40, and Class 5, $50 and $20. No second prize will be given unless four or more yachts start.

Mr. Brand's Challenge Expected.

It is expected that the formal challenge from Arthur Brand for the Seawanhaka Cup for half raters will be received this week. There has been considerable correspondence about the terms of the race, and now an agreement has been satisfactorily reached. There was some trouble about the size spinnaker to be carried. Mr. Brand wanted it limited to forty square feet. A compromise limits it to four-tenths of the total area of the mainsail and jib, or about eighty square feet.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 25.—Passed East—Steam yachts Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Aquilo; Linta, Walter Luttgen; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Ruby, A. J. Wise, and Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn. Schooner yachts Yaruna; Carrie, I. J. Merritt; Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.; Ivanhoe, George B. Seeley, and Alcaea, C. and H. V. Clark.

Passed West—Steam yachts Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Golden Rod; Nereid, C. F. Adee, and Stella, James H. Breslin. Schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow.

Cutter yacht Iris, Jelliffe and Platt, from Westport, Conn., for Erie, N. Y., came to anchor here for the night.

Sloop yacht Katrina, George Work, was launched from Piepgras's yard this afternoon. Schooner yacht Palmer, Rutherford Stuyvesant, from the eastward, came to anchor.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 25.—At Anchor in Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Aimy, Frederic Galliatin; cutter Petres. Sailed from Greenport Harbor—Schooner yacht Clythie and sloop yacht Thistle.

At Anchor in Deering's Harbor—Steam yachts Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; Lagonda, Mr. Austen; schooner Telfer, Mr. Barry; Medaline, Commodore Dixon; Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; sloops Truant, J. N. Kelly; Wizard, Col. Hester. Arrived—Steam yachts Commander and Huntress. Sailed—Steam yacht Jean and cutter Norota, Mr. Hoyt.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Yachts sailed today are steamers Conquerer, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Preble, Mr. Baldwin.

Yachts arrived were steamers Veto, George Law; Xara, F. Grand d'Hauteville, and, Oriole of the Eastern Yacht Club.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamer Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Halcyon of the Eastern Yacht Club; Thyra, James Stillman; Satanella, Perry Belmont; Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman, and Fedalma, T. L. Osgood; schooner Intrepid, George W. Weld; sloops Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Uvira, Frederick P. Sands, and yawl Aloha, S. C. Powel.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 25.—Arrived—Steamers Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, and provided to Newport; Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt, and left for New-York; Countess, Edwin H. Bennett; Gladys, (British,) Narwhal, C. H. Osgood. Schooners Water Witch, David Banks; Phantom, H. S. Parmelee; Priscilla, Commodore Merriman. In Port—Steamers Kaloah, Wampanoag, and Gretchen. Schooners Gitana, and Her Royal Highness. Sloops Valkyr, Gossoon, Wasp, and Gypsy.

Sailed—Steamer Frauquilo, Samuel R. Sexton. Schooner Neaera, Henry McHarg. Sloops Marguerite, John Cutter; Anaconda, Commodore A. J. Prime.

WRENN MEETS DEFEAT.

The Champion Tennis Player Was Beaten by Hovey.

BOSTON, July 25.—Champion Wrenn met his first defeat on the tennis field this season here this afternoon at the hands of Fred Hovey in the semi-final round of the Longwood tournament. Wrenn was not in good form, and tired badly after the first two sets. A bad wind considerably annoyed the players, and hurt the champion's game more than Hovey's. Lobbing was very difficult, and Hovey won by keeping the ball down close to the ground and passing Wrenn when he came to the net.

Yesterday Whitman added fresh laurels to his crown to-day by beating Leo Ware, the Harvard intercholastic champion. Ware beat Whitman in the Spring, but the latter easily outplayed him to-day and will meet Hovey in the final match to-morrow. The winner in this will meet Larned on Saturday for the Longwood Challenge Bowl. The day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Fred H. Hovey beat Robert D. Wrenn, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. Malcolm D. Whitman beat Leonard E. Ware, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—Second Round—G. F. Eames beat C. M. Roteh, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—A. L. Williston beat J. B. Read, 6—2, 6—1. S. F. Wise beat G. F. Eames, 6—0, 6—3.

DEFEATED THEIR BROTHERS.

Ward and Miles Left to Play for the South Orange Championship.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 25.—Holcombe Ward and George Miles are left in the final of the championship singles of the South Orange Field Club's annual tennis tournament. Curiously enough, each had to defeat an elder brother in the semi-final, Ward beating his brother Stanley, who held the club championship for two years, while George Miles beat off his brother Robert in fine style.

Champion Jessup and G. A. Gould were beaten in the doubles by the Miles brothers in a close contest. To-morrow the finals in all the contests are to be played, leaving only the match between Jessup and his challenger for Saturday. It is not unlikely, however, that the handicap will be delayed by George Miles, who is in two finals. The summary:

Men's Singles—First Round.—Stanley Ward beat A. Wynkoop, 9—7, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round.—George H. Miles beat Robert M. Miles, Jr., 6—1, 3—6, 6—2. Holcombe Ward beat Stanley Ward, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Semi-Final Round.—Robert M. Miles, Jr., and George H. Miles beat Frederick N. Jessup and Clifford A. Gould, 6—4, 9—7.

Handicap, Men's Singles—Preliminary Round.—Frank T. Miles, (owe fifteen,) beat W. W. Paten, (half thirty,) by default; Holcombe Ward, (owe half-thirty,) beat Clifford A. Gould, (owe half-thirty,) 3—6, 9—7, 6—1. P. W. A. MacMahon, (half-thirty,) beat Frederick N. Jessup, (owe thirty,) by default; Robert Baird, (half-fifteen,) beat W. H. Jennings, Jr., (thirty,) 6—1, 6—1.

First Round.—Robert Baird, (half-fifteen,) beat P. W. A. MacMahon, (half-thirty,) 6—2, 6—2.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

Meeting of Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at the Columbia, Fourteenth Street, near Broadway, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Regatta Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Aquatic sports of Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club.

Cycling—Riverside Wheelmen's races at Manhattan Beach.

Montclair Wheelmen races at Montclair, N. J.

Festival of the Sons of St. George at Dexter Park, L. I.

Cricket—Kings County vs. Harlems, at Prospect Park; St. George's Athletic Club vs. Paterson, at Weehawken; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company, at Bergen Point.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

SUNDAY, JULY 28.

Century run of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs to New-Brunswick and return.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

New-York Yacht Club cruise, rendezvous at Oyster Bay.

Meeting of bowlers at Beethoven Hall to arrange rules for coming season.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION, out July 5, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY, 7 Warren St., New-York City.

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NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—W.M.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.

7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Leland House and Cottages, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y. THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place. C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.

Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages, ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y. Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men. GEO. CECIL, Prop., Adirondack, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

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Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

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Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

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Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y. For terms address A. P. Scoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE.

9 A. M. via Spring'd Div except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy. Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E. PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE,

Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music. Terms reasonable. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

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Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, CASTLETON, VT. Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

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Instruction—Country Schools.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

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MISS C. E. MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference. 245 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or do light housework; reference. K. G., 107 East 35th St.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; will do fine washing; in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 31st St.; ring twice.

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COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; city reference. 155 East 27th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By exc

LAW AND DUTY OF POLICE

Mr. Roosevelt Clearly Defines the Attitude of the Board.

EDWARD GROSSE TAKES HIM TO TASK

Says He Should Retract Some Things He Said About the Violations of Excise Regulations.

VIEWS OF SOME VIGILANCE LEAGUE MEN

Uphold the Commissioners, but They Also Favor a Modified Sunday Law and Local Option.

There was a meeting at the Columbia Club, 204 East Seventy-ninth Street, last night to listen to a discussion on the excise laws and their enforcement by Commissioner Roosevelt and Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse. Although the club is a State Democracy organization, the rooms were crowded with men of all political faiths who had gathered to hear the debate.

Thomas J. Carey acted as Chairman in the absence of James P. Archibald. As soon as Commissioner Roosevelt arrived the meeting was called to order, and he was introduced. Mr. Roosevelt had an audience that was almost unanimously in favor of the action that the Police Board has taken respecting the enforcement of the law. The Commissioner received hearty support when he made his most telling points. He said:

"I have been busy by day and night in the performance of my official duties, but I did not feel at liberty to refuse your invitation to appear before you and tell you what we have been doing and why we did it.

"You have a right to demand of me an accounting of my stewardship, and to know what I am doing at all times. It is my duty to tell the people the principles that have actuated me in doing my work in the manner in which I am doing it.

"The issue for to-night has been framed in the words 'Liberal Excise Laws.' I don't want it to be so expressed. It should not be confined to the enforcement of one law. I want to take the broad and public ground that as one of your representatives I stand for the enforcement of all the laws in the land.

"Where the physical force is not sufficient to enforce all the laws we must and will attend to the most important. The chief offenders shall first be attended to, and the others will be taken up in due season. They will all be cared for as soon as they can be reached. Last year we won on the platform of honesty, and that means the honest enforcement of the law without respect to persons who may be affected by it.

"Did you read the interview with the editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, who represents the greater part of the liquor interests in this city, in which he described in detail how he and those having interests in the liquor business tried to get through the Legislature at a time when Tammany controlled it and was all powerful an amendment to the excise law, allowing the saloons to be open on Sundays? He told many unwholesome facts and truths and the barter that was made.

"He said in that interview that the blackmail by the police became so heavy and such a burden that he and his associates called on the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and arranged with him that it should be stopped. They arranged that it should be stopped, not to relieve the liquor sellers, but to benefit Tammany. It was stopped, not because it was wrong to levy it, but because the dealers entered into a contract to support Tammany, and that with the head of the Police Board a man who had sworn to enforce the laws against crime and wrongdoing.

"Do you appreciate what that means to have the police allowed to enforce blackmail and extort money from men, and then to have the head of the force say, 'I will stop it if you vote my ticket'?

"There was but little astonishment expressed at that revelation, terrible as it was, because everybody knew it was true, and that former Commissioners commuted the system of blackmail that was in existence for years for political purposes, and that it was done with the sanction of the President of the Police Board, and the corruption permeated almost the entire force. The police were made agents, not for good, but for power.

"The excise law has never been a dead law. It has never been ignored; it was always enforced to a certain extent, but it was only enforced against those who had no political pull, or who were unable to buy those who used it for their own purposes.

"We are going to enforce the law, but not as our predecessors enforced it. We are going to continue to enforce it as we have in the past, come good or come ill, without favor or fear, treating all alike, rich and poor, powerful and humble. The law will be enforced without questioning the right beyond that it exists. We have been censured and abused by many persons and some newspapers for pursuing the methods and enforcing the law as we have. We can stand it, and we will continue to do our duty.

"Those who censure us the most and refer to the action of the former Commissioners as being more lenient than ours, should know that we have never, on any one occasion, made as many arrests for violating the excise law as the last board made on Jan. 16, 1895, and Sept. 18 and Oct. 13, 1894. The greatest number that we have ever arrested in one day was 221. Upon the dates given, the last board arrested 264, 231, and 233. During 1894 over 8,000 persons were arrested for violating the excise law.

"Can it be said that heretofore it was a dead law, or that the Commissioners failed to enforce it, when in one year 8,000 persons were arrested for violating it? Not at all, but there are different methods of enforcing it. Theirs was not the same as ours. What was theirs? What was the difference? Our predecessors enforced it just as ruthlessly as we have done, but they did not enforce it as honestly.

"In former times the men without a pull went to the wall until they compounded crime to the satisfaction of those who allowed it to exist. With us, all have been treated alike, and all will fare alike. The baser demagogues among those who have assailed us have dared to say that we have discriminated. They lie, and they know they lie.

"What have we done? When we came into office we found the laws had been enforced against certain people—the men who had no friends or no money with which to buy police protection. They alone were closed until they alone were made to know that the law was on the statute books. The man with friends or money was not molested. We have closed them all up, whether they were rich or poor; whether they had friends or not. Nothing was accepted, or will be accepted in lieu of right and honesty of dealing.

"I have been told that some of the men that we closed up were reformers, and voted for Mayor Strong, but that hereafter they will oppose the reform movement. Well, they will be 'mulled' again if they defy and break the law. If they thought that voting for decency would allow them to continue in their course of wrongdoing, they now know that they have got left.

"Saloon keepers have said to me that this board is no better than the last, that it closed up the places of Dutchmen and allowed Irishmen to keep open. The places were mentioned to me and I sent Irishmen to close up Irishmen's places. We know no nationality, all will be treated alike. During the four Sundays in April under the old board 341 arrests were made; during the last four Sundays we have made but 186 arrests for drunkenness.

"This board is going to rule corruption of the force out of the entire Department of Police. There were in the past two forces that tended to corrupt the force. One, mercenary politics; the other, the saloon keeper, the man who made his money by the illegal sale of liquor. We will rule the elements of corruption out of the force. We must put down crime and make you secure in your homes. We know no politics and we will promote and elevate men who do their duty as it should be done. We have advanced men who would never have been advanced by former boards because they had no influence or no money with which to buy promotions, and we do not know their politics although I believe that they are not the same as mine.

"The man who chased a burglar and jumped down into the railroad tunnel after him and captured him would not have been advanced by the former board. He did his duty and we advanced him, we will do it with others and will stand by them so long as they continue to do their duty. Do you suppose the old board cared about a man's courage, honesty, and faithful discharge of duty? No, what they wanted was his influence or the depth of his pocket.

"Shame be it said that any people in this city will want to turn out those who stand for honesty and return those who dealt in blackmail and compounded crime!

"I am told that we have jeopardized the cause of reform by antagonizing wealthy brewers and liquor sellers. The honest brewers and liquor sellers will be protected by us. Those who made money by violating the law are the ones who complain. I will make all the sacrifices I can for my party, but I will not sacrifice my manhood. It was a mistake to put me here if there was a contrary idea. We will win, for I believe in the honesty and integrity of the people of this city."

Edward Grosse, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third Collection District, was introduced to reply to Mr. Roosevelt.

He was thoroughly wrought up over Mr. Roosevelt's words, and at the outset said that it was no use trying to convince him that the law should not be enforced, because he had taken a wrong stand and would not recede from it.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he declared, "has said that those who favor the sale of liquor on Sundays are allies of crime. If that be the case, then I am an ally of crime, for I am unalterably opposed to Commissioner Roosevelt's views.

"Who gave Commissioner Roosevelt the right to characterize and denounce every one who differs with him as allies of crime? His words are outrageous and audacious, and he should be made to retract them.

"He says, 'I enforce the law up to the handle.' Does he do it? Not at all, and he cannot do it.

"He should consider the circumstances of those who are not so fortunately situated as he and I, who have large cellars with room to store what we want to drink. They must go to the saloons or go without.

"His acts constitute a breach of faith on the part of the administration with the Germans of this city, who voted to place it in power. Their votes were obtained by false pretenses.

"Mr. Strong, or Col. Strong, as he was before election, gave his promise in writing. That promise exists to-day. He has violated it by appointing such a Board of Commissioners, and allowing them to act as they do. I don't consider it a crime to sell a glass of beer on Sunday behind a closed door, even if the law does call it a crime."

Commissioner Andrews was present, but would not speak, except to say:

"No one will be able to say of me when I get through my term as Police Commissioner that I have lent myself to corruption or any wrongdoing, or that I have done anything derogatory to the interests of the Democratic Party, or lowered its standard."

A letter was read from President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, in which he said that the laws should be enforced until the body that made them changes them.

HE FAILED TO CLOSE A SALOON.

For This Reason Lynch Was Remanded—City Vigilance League's Work.

It was learned at Police Headquarters yesterday that Acting Captain Lynch of the Sixteenth Precinct was remanded to Sergeant's duty on Wednesday because he had failed to close the saloon of Hugh Slevin at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Sergt. Lynch was placed in command of the Sixteenth Precinct during the time Mr. Byrnes was Superintendent of Police.

President Roosevelt was in particularly good spirits when he talked of this case yesterday. He said:

"The neglect to close that place, and its bold persistence in breaking the law, were very suspicious. Slevin's saloon will not be open after this on Sunday. He will have to close up and stay closed up, as well as any other saloon keeper on Sunday."

All this was brought out by a visit paid by Secretary A. W. Abbott of the City Vigilance League. Mr. Abbott had a talk with President Roosevelt in private concerning the offer of the City Vigilance League to furnish citizen help to the police in enforcing the law next Sunday. At its close, Mr. Roosevelt addressed the reporters as follows:

"Mr. Abbott has come here to say that he was misquoted in the published statements attributed to him, especially in the declaration that 50 per cent. of the saloons of the city were open last Sunday. This is altogether untrue of last Sunday. What he did say was that there have been certain precincts, in each of which, on some Sundays, half the saloons were open. They were not open to everybody, but to persons who were known.

"He says that he has seen and has had reported to him a very marked improvement in the way the saloons have been closed of late, and that the progress made toward the complete enforcement of the law is undoubted.

"I am happy to say that the league and the Police Board are to co-operate heartily toward the common end, the law's enforcement in the future as in the past. They are to send out nearly all the members of one district—we may not, for obvious reasons, say which one—next Sunday, to see if they can get evidence against saloon keepers. If they succeed, we shall investigate to see whether the Captain was at fault and should be tried or not. The league is to furnish us citizen aid in securing evidence. When they think the precinct police is willing and give hearty assistance to them, they will work with the Captains as they do with Capt. Creeden and Acting Captain Chapman and others now. But when they, for any reason, suspect the Captain of insincerity or unwillingness, they will work alone or with the Board of Police, who will help them.

"I have told Mr. Abbott that we are going on just as we have been doing, and that, while the Sunday closing may not have been as tight as it could be made, we will get there yet. We have talked to some of the precinct commanders in a way to brace them up; if it does not, we will try to find a way. They may as well understand that they have to shut the saloons one way or another. I think they are beginning to understand.

"The City Vigilance League and the Police Commissioners will work hand in hand. There is no misunderstanding between us."

Mr. Abbott then made a little speech, in which he referred to the vast improvement in the work of the police, and handed to President Roosevelt a handful of Resolutions of Assembly district organizations of the City Vigilance League, in which the work of the police was commended, and the signers offered to furnish volunteers to assist the police in enforcing the excise law. Mr. Roosevelt expressed his pleasure at the fact that so many of the signers of the resolutions were Germans.

Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, the Treasurer of the Police Board, announced yesterday that he was going to ask for a larger appropriation for the incidental fund—now amounting to $11,000. From this fund must come such money as may be necessary for the employment of citizen detectives to secure evidence of violations of the excise law.

FAVOR A MODIFIED LAW.

What the City Vigilance Leaguers and Others Say of Sunday Enforcement.

There seems to be a very general sentiment among the members of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the City Vigilance League, that the practical solution of the Sunday excise question is to be found in such a modification of the laws as will permit the saloons to be open for a time on Sunday, at such hours as will in no way interfere with divine worship.

C. A. B. Pratt of the Executive Committee of the City Vigilance League, said yesterday, when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times, at his office, 111 Broadway:

"I am in hearty sympathy with the efforts of Commissioner Roosevelt and his associates to enforce the Sunday excise law. I think they are doing splendidly. Moreover, they have got right down to the foundation of the facts in taking the view that the only way to rid the department of corruption is to enforce this law. President Roosevelt recognizes that the saloons are liable only to blackmail as long as this law exists.

"I believe the police have the power to enforce, and can permanently enforce, the Sunday excise law, if they are kept up to the mark. I think the liquor dealers will become law abiding as soon as they understand that they must do so. I believe the larger proportion of the liquor dealers are perfectly willing to obey the law, if they can be satisfied it will be equally and impartially enforced.

"I think the question as to the manner in which the liquor traffic should be regulated in New-York on Sunday is one that should be left to the voters of New-York to decide. They should have the opportunity to express their opinions at the polls. Every man ought to have the privilege of regulating his mode of life as to eating and drinking so long as this does not intertere with the rights of others. If the saloons were open on Sunday during divine service, this would be a direct invasion of the rights of many, and would tend to disturb the peace of the day.

"I do not see why, in the abstract, saloons have any more right than stores and factories to be open on Sunday. The poor man who wants a glass of beer on Sunday, however, ought to have an opportunity to get it as well as the man who can afford to belong to a club, or to have his drinks sent to the house on Saturday. How best to do it is the question.

"I am not afraid the civil Sabbath will be endangered by opening the saloons for a time on Sunday. The situation will adapt itself to the times. I think the Rev. Mr. Rainsford's church-saloon idea is a good thing to carry into effect."

J. Langdon Erving of 37 Wall Street, Vice President of the City Vigilance League, said:

"The present Sunday exise law ought to be rigidly enforced so long as it is on the statute books. It is being very well enforced, so far as I have personally observed.

"I think the law should be modified, however, so as to permit the opening of the saloons for a few hours on Sunday, after church services are over, say from 2 to 6 P. M.

"I do not think the opening of the saloons on Sunday would increase drunkenness or mendicancy. It would be better to have the saloons open legally a part of the time on Sunday and closed the rest of the day than to have them illegally open all day Sunday. It is a bad idea to have a law on the books which is not enforced. That makes law a laughing stock. Some church interests will undoubtedly oppose opening the saloons on Sunday, but I do not believe there will be opposition from those church members who fully understand the conditions, especially on our east side.

"I do not think it would be practicable to permanently enforce the present Sunday excise law. I think the next Legislature will afford relief."

William M. Kingsley, Treasurer of the City Vigalance League, said:

"If the present Sunday excise law could be rigidly enforced I would personally be in favor of continuing it without modification on the statute books. Up to the present, however, I am skeptical on the question of its rigid enforcement. I believe in the home rule principles. New-York should be allowed to settle the Sunday saloon question for itself at the polls."

James A. Scrymser, Vice President of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which R. Fulton Cutting is President, said yesterday that while he was in favor of a rigid enforcement of the excise laws, and earnestly commended the Police Commissioners for their work in closing the saloons on Sunday, he was no less in favor of some modification of the law, preferably on the London plan, by which the saloons could be kept open for a few hours Sunday afternoon after divine service.

The object of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as stated in its constitution, is the elevation of the moral and physical condition of the indigent. The society is non-sectarian. Some of its leading men are prominent in the Parkhurst organization. Mr. Scrymser said:

"I am Chairman of the Department of Schools of our society. That department has taken an active part in protesting against the granting of licenses for saloons within 200 feet of churches and public schools, but so far we have not touched the Sunday excise question.

"I think the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor will uphold the Police Board in the strict enforcement of the Sunday excise law. I further think the society would favor modified local option in New-York City. It would suit the society if the London system of allowing the saloons to keep open a few hours Sunday afternoon and again on Sunday night were adopted, say from 1 to 3 P. M., and from 9 to 11 P. M.

"I think that is what all this agitation of the subject will come to if the country members of the Legislature can be brought to appreciate the conditions in New-York. The trouble is, they are afraid of the church people among their country constituencies. I was talking with a prominent Roman Catholic priest the other day. He said he would not favor opening the saloons on Sunday until after he had taken up his collections. I thought that was a very sensible way for him to look at it.

"I do not think a bill could be passed through the next Legislature providing directly for opening the saloons in New-York any time on Sunday. But as a compromise the home-rule principle can probably be established, and a law passed giving the people of New-York the opportunity to vote for themselves on the question. The Legislature will thus shift the responsibility to the voters of this city.

"I think it would be a good thing to open the saloons in New-York a part of the time on Sunday. So long as the law requiring them to keep closed is on the statute books the saloon keepers will be liable to blackmail. The saloon, in a certain sense, is the poor man's recreation.

"I think the present excise law ought to be rigidly enforced, pending remedial legislation. That is the only way to bring about the reforms to suit the people. Police Commissioners have taken an oath to enforce the laws, and if they do not enforce them they violate their oaths."

NO VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

Martin Kilpatrick, Saloon Proprietor, Not Held for Excise Violation.

Policeman Joseph E. Surre of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arraigned Martin Kilpatrick of 7 West Twenty-ninth Street in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of violating the excise law on Sunday last at 227 West Sixty-sixth Street.

Martin pleaded "Not guilty," and said he was not at his saloon on Sunday, having spent the day at Coney Island.

Surre said he saw a man come out of the side door of Martin's saloon on Sunday morning with a bucket of beer. A little later a man came out wiping his mouth.

Surre then tried the door. It opened on a chain sufficiently to enable him to see the interior of the saloon. Two men stood at the bar, with glasses in front of them. Four or five men stood around the room.

There was no one back of the bar, nor did the policeman see the defendant at all.

"Then how came you to arrest Martin?" asked Magistrate Simms.

"Oh, arrested him on a warrant."

"But you did not say to me that you didn't see Martin when you applied for the warrant."

"Oh, yes, I did, your Honor. You must have misunderstood me."

"You certainly said nothing of the sort. Had you done so, I would never have granted a warrant."

"I supposed the proprietor was the one to arrest in such cases," continued the policeman.

"Oh, no," said the Magistrate. "The Supreme Court has held repeatedly that a man cannot be punished vicariously. For want of proper evidence, this defendant is discharged. You may now procure a warrant for the barkeeper."

New Road Records Allowed.

The Century Road Club of America has accepted claims for the following records:

W. S. Furman, 25 miles, 1:09:42 2-5, made May 30, 1895; Ohio State record. Previous record was held by G. D. Comstock; time, 1:14:21.

J. A. Pallister, 50 miles, 3:18:00; 100 miles, 8:12:00, made June 16, 1895; Iowa State record. Previous record was held by Mr. Pallister for 50 miles; time, 3:31:00. Previous 100-mile record, 8:47:00, by E. Kostomlatsky.

Herman Kohr, St. Louis-De Soto round-trip record; time, 7:47:00, made May 3. Previous record was held by A. G. Harding; time, 8:03:00.

A. E. Smith, the following records: Chicago-New-York, 6 days 8 hours 50 minutes; Chicago-Buffalo, 2 days 22 hours 45 minutes; Chicago-Cleveland, 1 day 21 hours 55 minutes; Cleveland-Buffalo, 22 hours 15 minutes; 500-mile American straightaway record, 2 days 16 hours 13 minutes. All the above records were made on the Chicago to New-York record ride, June 30 to July 6. The previous records were all held by R. G. Searle, except the 500-mile record, which was held by A. E. Smith.

The committee has awarded Mrs. C. M. Fairchild a gold medal for noteworthy riding in 1894. She rode 6,887 miles, including twenty-eight centuries.

Oarsman Thompson Returns.

S. H. Thompson, one of the Canadian oarsmen who competed in the Henley regatta, arrived yesterday on the steamship Germanic.

"I certainly think the Cornell crew should have gone back and rowed the race with Leander over," he said. "On the other hand, I am pretty sure the crew were overtrained. I don't think they could beat Leander anyway, but if they had been in as superb condition as they had been a week before they would surely, in my opinion, have beaten Trinity Hall. We received nothing but courteous treatment on all sides, and Cornell was particularly nice to us. I would like to thank everybody through the papers for the fair and courteous treatment we received.

"We have no complaint worth mentioning to make. We did our best, and so did, I think, all the other crews. The other American oarsmen will leave the other side on July 31."

FOR MORE LIBERAL LAWS

United Societies Favor Nominating Independent Candidates.

WOULD MODIFY THE SUNDAY MEASURES

Plan to Form Assembly District Committees with a View of Returning Lawmakers Pledged on the Excise Question.

The delegates of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, at their meeting last night, decided to organize in each Assembly district in this city for the coming election, and, where deemed expedient, to nominate candidates for the Senate and Assembly pledged to the repeal of the present excise law.

The resolutions which practically committed the organization to such a course of action were proposed by John G. Boyd, the First Vice President, and, although they were opposed in a forcible speech by James E. Graybill, they were unanimously adopted.

The meeting of the delegates was held at Terrace Garden, and was well attended. John B. Pannes presided. Otto Kempner presented the report of the Committee on Agitation. He said that the committee had arranged for a demonstration at the Harlem River Park on Sept. 25 and 26 of those who were in favor of the repeal of the present excise law. This was intended to have an effect upon both political parties, and to show them the temper of the people at the opening of the political campaign.

The next step was to extend the agitation to all the large cities of the State. Experience had shown, he said, that in this agitation New-York City was helplessly alone. She had been clamoring for relief year after year, but without effect. An address had been made to all the large cities to enlist the aid of the liberal societies, particularly the German organizations, in the efforts to secure a repeal of the blue laws.

The address, of which the following is a copy, was read and approved:

To the Citizens of New-York State:

The United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws are determined to break down the remaining blue-law barriers to rational personal liberty that still encumber our statute books. To that end we are arranging for an imposing demonstration on the 25th day of September to consist of a parade and other ceremonies at Harlem River Park. A large and successful pageant will tend to demonstrate that the mass of the people are in sympathy with our cause. It is likewise expected to have a potent effect upon the course of the next Legislature. No effort should be spared, therefore, to assure the overwhelming success of our demonstration.

We have chosen to style the 25th of September, "Liberty Day," and shall continue its observance annually until all unreasonable restrictions that contravene the spirit of our free institutions are abrogated.

We ask all organized societies in favor of liberal laws to join us in the celebration of this day. Especially do we appeal to those residing in the cities throughout the State to co-operate with us in our agitation for the attainment of reasonable privileges and liberties, as they may be subject at any time to the hardships now suffered by our inhabitants.

All citizens and societies are cordially invited to communicate with our officers at headquarters, Terrace Garden, who will furnish any information that may be required.

Mr. Kempner, in concluding his report, made an urgent appeal to the delegates to use every means in their power to make the Liberty Day demonstration a success. He said that he had appealed to a number of the large manufacturing concerns in this city to give their employes a holiday on that day, and send them to take part in the parade. He had assurances that 25,000 workingmen alone would be in line on that day, and if 50,000 men from various societies would join them, there would be such a demonstration as would terrify both political parties.

Alderman Noonan, who was present as a delegate from the Central Association of the liquor dealers of this county, asked the Chairman to explain why the delegates to that organization had been invited to last night's meeting. He had received a postal card inviting him to attend, and the President and Secretary of the association were also present.

"I am in the dark," continued the Alderman, "and I am feeling my way along. I really do not know what I am here for. The Liquor Dealers' Association has taken no formal action in the matter one way or the other."

Chairman Pannes told the Aldermen that all societies and citizens were welcomed at the meetings, but this explanation did not seem to satisfy the Aldermen, who persisted in obtaining further enlightenment.

Secretary Mallon of the Liquor Dealers' Association said that at the suggestion of the Chairman of the State Association invitations were sent to the delegates in this county inviting them to the meeting.

"It was not intended that the liquor dealers as a body should take any prominent part in this agitation," said Secretary Mallon, "but give it aid through other societies and organizations to which they may belong. As the business most deeply interested in the success of this movement, it was deemed prudent to keep our hands off publicly, but to aid it in every way possible in a quiet manner, without attracting public attention. I am here to pledge you all the aid and support in our power, but we do not do it as liquor dealers, simply as citizens desirous of the repeal of the obnoxious excise law. The Central Association has passed resolutions to that effect."

This ended the controversy, and John G. Boyd then offered the resolutions for the organization of independent political action for the election of Senators and Assemblymen pledged to repeal the excise law. They are as follows.

Whereas, Personal free agency is the God-given prerogative of every human being, the full exercise of which, with due regard to the rights and privileges of others, is an inalienable right, any infringement of which is a monstrously wicked act of tyranny on the part of the aggressor and degrading to those who are assailed, and,

Whereas, The illiberal and barbarous Sunday restrictions of the excise law of this State trespass upon the rights of the people to the legitimate exercise of their free agency and grievously deprive the masses in this city of their personal liberty in assuaging themselves with such refreshing beverages, on their only day of rest, as they consider the peculiar conditions of their metropolitan life render necessary; and,

Whereas, The only place under our Government where the people can by their own efforts obtain relief from the intolerable operations of such laws is at the polls, and

Whereas, The best means to secure united, harmonious, and effective action is for all citizens to ally themselves together into one grand organization for the purpose of preserving inviolate by their ballots that personal liberty and freedom which the founders of our Government intended should be the essential and indefensible heritage of American citizens for all time; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to adopt proper measures for the formation of Assembly district committees in all the Assembly districts of the City and County of New-York, which committees shall each be represented in this organization by such number of delegates not exceeding three for each election district, as may be deemed proper, all citizens who love and will labor for the promotion of correct and complete personal liberty to be eligible as members of Assembly district committees, irrespective of prior political affiliations.

James E. Graybill opposed the immediate adoption of the resolutions, and desired to have them referred to the Directors of the organization for more mature deliberation.

Mr. Boyd urged their immediate adoption. He said:

"It is time to go to work for yourselves. You have trusted too long to politicians, and you have nothing to show for it. There is no time to be lost. If you don't take action to-night, you need not take any action at all. You will need all the time at your disposal to organize. There have been too many political Svengalis exerting their baneful influence on the people, and it is time you wake up and do some work for yourselves."

Mr. Graybill replied that by organising a third party they would fail to exert the proper influence. By agitation and showing the political parties what power the combined societies could exert they would be compelled to nominate candidates for the Legislature who would respect the demand for the abrogation of all blue laws.

Mr. Boyd insisted that the only remedy for the evils complained of was to organize a distinctive party having for its object the repeal of the laws deemed obnoxious. With this organization in each Assembly district they could put up their own candidates for the Senate and Assembly without regard to political parties.

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

American Horses for 1897 Derby.

LONDON, July 25.—The entries for the race for the Derby Stakes in 1897 will be published to-morrow. Americans will be largely represented. Besides eight horses by Hanover, entered by Mr. Croker, Mr. Lorillard enters five sons of Sensation, Marcus Daly enters five horses, Charles Littlewood four, Mr. Belmont four, Mr. Madden two, and Mr. Benson one.

PASTORS URGE CHRISTIAN UNITY

Addresses at the Oak Island Beach Conference by the Rev. Dr. Noble and the Rev. Dr. Hageman.

BABYLON, L. I., July 25.—At the Oak Island Beach Christian Unity Conference to-day, the two principal addresses were made by the Rev. Franklin Noble, editor of The Treasury, and the Rev. J. Winthrop Hageman of New-York.

Dr. Noble spoke on the subject of denominational federation. He said that there were three stages of denominational co-operation. First, comity; second, federation; third, organic unity.

An example of comity is shown in the case of missionary work in Alaska, where before beginning work the denominations divided the territory between them. The speaker also referred to the example of the Maine interdenominational conference, in which the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists of that State are represented and in which they agree not to interfere with one another.

Federation is one step further toward church unity. Eight denominations, of which the Presbyterian is the largest, are at the present time seeking to form a federation, and the plan is likely to succeed. This plan contemplates an advisory board, in which each denomination shall have equal representation.

In England all the different bodies of Methodists are federated. If federation were secured between the denominations they would stand to each other somewhat as the States of the Union. This address caused considerable questioning and discussion.

Dr. Hageman, President of the Church Federation of New-York, thought that local federation of the churches in New-York was necessary, or the churches would go to the wall. The churches are like patients who do not get on well because they think too much on their ailments. If they worked in common they would think nothing of themselves, but of the poor, of social evils, and political needs, and would be more likely to work out the world's salvation. The Church Federation of New-York would seek to co-ordinate religious effort. It would recognize the science of biology, so that the Church would see that its duty was to help humanity in general and not a particular Church.

There was a large attendance, and interest is rapidly increasing in the growth of this university resort.

THE HERMIT OF HALEDON INSANE

One of a Family Ruined by the Events of Black Friday.

PATERSON, N. J., July 25.—Angus Macintosh, "the hermit of Haledon," was this evening pronounced insane by a jury called to determine his sanity.

Macintosh's family has an interesting history. His father and mother were once leaders in New-York society. The father was a wealthy linen merchant. Their Summer home was at Haledon. On Black Friday the Macintosh fortune was wiped out, and all that remained to them was the castellated home at Haledon. There for years Mrs. Macintosh and her two children, a son and daughter, lived the lives of hermits. They had little or no intercourse with their neighbors, and the grand place was allowed to run to ruin. Mr. Macintosh had died soon after the failure and before the removal from the up-town house in New-York.

Mrs. Mcintosh was thought to be harmlessly insane. She is said to have been in the habit of sitting for days at a time arrayed in the fine dresses she had when she was a leader in society.

The son appeared to inherit his mother's ailment, and, when she died, he refused to allow an undertaker to assume charge of the body. After several days the authorities of this city were notified, and a Constable, who knew Angus in the old days, induced him to allow the burial of the body. While he was keeping the undertaker away he sat with a loaded gun in a room where he could command the approaches of the house.

A couple of weeks ago he tried to choke his sister. Afterward he and she agreed on a story that he had simply pulled her head toward him to whisper to her, although at the time the sister screamed and cried out he was choking her.

COMBINATION OF STEEL TIREMAKERS

The Largest Five Concerns in the Country Will Consolidate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—A consolidation of the five largest steel locomotive tire manufacturers in the United States is about to be consummated. The concerns interested in the proposed combination are the Nashua Iron and Steel Company of Nashua, N. H.; Standard Tire Company of Lewistown, Penn.; Latrobe Steel Company of Latrobe, Penn.; Chicago Tire and Spring Works of Chicago, Ill., and the Midvale Steel Works of this city.

The consumption of steel tires in the United States annually is about 60,000 tires, and the importance of taking some steps to protect their interests is made evident by the fact that several of the companies in the proposed combination have an annual capacity of fully that number of tires.

Aside from the tire productions of these concerns, a considerable number of Krupp tires find a market in this country. The result of this combination is not likely to be different from that of combinations in other lines of trade, which means a curtailment in the output and an increased price.

SATURATED RUBBISH WITH KEROSENE

Wohlfart Says, However, that He Did Not Mean to Burn His House.

Frederick Wohlfart, thirty-two years old, a painter, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan on the charge of trying to fire his apartment, at 205 West Sixty-third Street, Tuesday night, and was held in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Mary Dumann testified to hearing Wohlfart declare on Monday night that he would set fire to the house. She informed a policeman, and, when he went to the house, he found Wohlfart running about very much excited. The policeman also found that a lot of rubbish had been saturated with kerosene, but had not been lighted.

Mrs. Wohlfart said she had found her husband in a state of great excitement.

Wohlfart admitted that he intended to set fire to the rubbish, but merely for the purpose of getting rid of it.

President Polk's Nashville Home.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

The old "Polk place" on Vine Street, the home of President James K. Polk, and the scene of many brilliant gatherings in former days, is viewed with interest by many visitors to Nashville. Many expressions of regret are heard from those who view the picturesque "Polk place" for the first time that the historic old homestead should have been allowed to fall into such a state of dilapidation. They think the old place should be maintained in good repair for the sake of the memories that surround it. It has been suggested more than once that it would make an ideal home for the official residence of Tennessee's Governors. The excuse that can be very properly offered by Nashvillians for the present condition of the "Polk place" is that they have nothing to do with it, the property being in litigation. It is feared that ultimately, in the division of the property, the old place will be cut up into lots, and if that is done the home of Polk will become only a memory.

Georgia Democrats and Silverites.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

Some of the Democratic leaders who participated in the political medley at Griffin did not appear altogether happy or at ease. Chairman Steve Clay was one of these. On his usually open, brave, and honest face was a cloud of uncertainty as to where he was at. But he had a cordial welcome. Wherever he moved in the crowd there was an epidemic of handshaking, which showed that the silverites felt the better for his company.

Dry Newspapers Non-Conductors.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Two recent accidents in this city from charged electrical wires prompt the suggestion that if a wire is to be handled, a dry newspaper will serve as a good insulator—as good as rubber gloves. Newspapers are always to be had, and with one the most deadly wire can be handled with safety.

REPUBLICANS NEED FUNDS

Officeholders Not Contributing Generously to the County Committee.

TROUBLE FOR MR. LAUTERBACH

The Chairman Has More than Factional Fights to Worry Him—Sees No Reason Why All Should Not Contribute.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee came to this city yesterday from Newport. He has trouble on hand, in addition to the factional political warfare. The committee is short of funds. Its expenses are increased this year, and the revenues have decreased.

Chairman Lauterbach did not, in precise words, make complaint because the opponents of the machine have not contributed. Some of the Brookfield men have received requests from the officers of the County Committee asking for funds, but they have not given a cent. Some Republicans who have been appointed to office by Mayor Strong are on this non-contributing list.

The County Committee has this year a permanent headquarters, consisting of an elaborate and rather extensive suite of rooms in the Telephone Company's building in West Thirty-eighth Street. These were leased for a year, and at that time some question was raised by the Lauterbach men as to where the cash would come from to meet the expense. The failure of the Brookfield men, who have usually been liberal contributors, but who, because of their office holding, are no longer members of the County Committee, to make advances has left the organization short of available cash.

"The funds are a little low," said Chairman Lauterbach yesterday. "Under the plan of organization of the Committee of Thirty adopted last year the number of members was cut down to 153. The regulations of the committee impose annual dues of $25 each on the members. This gives us a regular revenue of only $3,825. The running expenses of the committee are about $11,000 a year, which is ordinarily made up by contributions from Republicans.

"This year the expenses are heavier than usual for many reasons. The reapportionment of the city and the increased cost of maintaining the party machinery and other unusual calls for money have increased the expenses by $3,000 or $4,000.

"I see no reason why any Republican office holder should not properly help the organization to meet this expense."

This was as near saying anything as to the disposition of office-holding Republicans as Mr. Lauterbach cared to go. It may be a hint to them that they are expected to respond to a request which Mr. Lauterbach sent out some time ago. It is said that few, if any, of the present office holders of the party who are not in sympathy with Mr. Lauterbach's wing of the party have done so. One of them told a reporter for The New-York Times that he had been asked to contribute, but had not contributed "as yet."

Chairman Lauterbach will at once begin preparations for the coming local campaign. The County Committee will meet Aug. 12, according to present plans, and attempt to settle the details of representation at the various Assembly, Senatorial, and City Conventions.

SO-CALLED MOORS FARMERS OF DELAWARE

A Race of Mixed Indian and African Blood.

From The Milford (Del.) Herald.

There has been much speculation about the so-called Moors living in Kent and Sussex Counties, Del. These people are usually swarthy, black-haired, and black-eyed, though sometimes of a fair complexion. They are mostly farmers. They have their own schools, distinct from the general public school system, and they associate neither with whites nor with blacks. One theory has been that they are of the Moorish race, and that their ancestors were Spanish Moors wrecked on the coast more than a century ago. Another tradition represents them as descendants of the Nanticoke Indians.

George P. Fisher, a lawyer long practicing in Delaware, writes to present what he regards as satisfactory evidence as to the origin of these people. He has been acquainted with them all his life. Noke Norwood, a giant of the tribe, erect and black-haired at seventy-five, he knew from childhood. When Mr. Fisher became Attorney General of the State he was called upon to prosecute Levin Sockum, one of the race, for selling ammunition to Isaiah Harmon of the same race, the indictment having been found under a statute of Delaware making it a misdemeanor to sell arms or ammunition to any negro or mulatto.

Harmon was a man of twenty years, with excellent Caucasian features, dark chestnut hair, rosy cheeks, and hazel eyes. Mr. Fisher thought him the handsomest man in the courtroom. Lydia Clark, a kinswoman of Harmon, testified for the State that, according to a family tradition, some years before the Revolutionary War broke out, when she was a little girl, their ancestress, a woman of Irish birth, was owned cultivating a farm in the Indian River Hundred, Sussex County, a few miles from Lewes, bought of a slaver that was driven into Lewes Creek, a negro slave who professed to be a chief of one of the Congo tribes. The woman, whose name was Regua, shortly after married her slave, and their children, not being allowed to associate with the whites, intermarried with the remnant of the Nanticoke Indians, then still living in Sussex County. The witness, a very old woman, looked like an Indian of pure blood.

These people for several generations were confined principally to the southeastern part of Sussex County, but have since gone into Kent County, and even northward into New-Castle County. They have always refused to associate with the colored people. Although chiefly engaged in farming, they have managed to pick up sufficient mechanical skill to build their own houses. Mr. Fisher says that they are thrifty, industrious, frugal, and law-abiding. He has known of but two instances where one of the race was brought into court for a violation of law. One case was that of Sockum and the other of a man charged with attempted murder, but acquitted.

COMMERCE WITH MARTINIQUE

Efforts to Reduce Duties on Imports from the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—William Pardon Noel, the newly appointed Governor of Martinique, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior and the Mayor of the City of St. Pierre, recently called upon J. C. Tucker, United States Consul at that city, and disoussed the question of revising import dues on products of the United States. A

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NOT BECAUSE OF FRAUD

Denial of the Charge of Southern Fruit and Vegetable Growers.

LOW PRICES DUE TO OVERPRODUCTION

Commission Merchants Say the Allegations of Dishonesty Made by a Southern Newspaper Are Unfounded.

The glut in the watermelon market, which was the subject of an article in The New-York Times of Sunday, still continues, and the prospect is that the shippers of this fruit will not realize much profit from their shipment. A large percentage of the fruit which comes from points in Georgia and Florida, and which is brought to this city by the Savannah Line of steamers, arrives in very bad condition.

Out of a cargo of 50,000 melons which came to this city by the Savannah Line of steamers last Friday, 31,000 only were accepted by the consignees, and 19,000 were abandoned to the steamship company, because they could not be sold for sufficient money to cover the freight charges. Six thousand were condemned by the Board of Health as either unripe or rotten, and were removed to the dumps.

The melons which come over the Pennsylvania Railroad arrive in much better condition because the time occupied in the transit is shorter, and the melons are packed better and have more air. The freight charges are about one-third higher by rail than by steamer.

The City of Augusta, which arrived from Savannah Wednesday, brought, besides 40,000 melons, 8,000 barrels of pears and a large quantity of tomatoes and other vegetables. Several carloads of melons were condemned. Many carloads were still on the wharf of the Savannah Line yesterday afternoon abandoned to the steamship company, because the commission merchants to whom they were consigned declined to accept them as they could not sell them for enough money to pay freight charges.

The steamship charges on the melons are from $90 to $115 per carload of 900 to 1,400 melons.

The freight charges on the pears range from 90 cents to $1.10 per barrel. The highest price they brought was $1.15 a barrel for the best quality.

About one-third of the shipment was still on the dock yesterday unsold, and dealers were offering 50 cents a barrel for them. The pears are not of a good variety.

Reports of the bad condition in which the fruit is received and the low prices realized have caused a great deal of grumbling among the Southern farmers and fruit and vegetable growers. The News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., in an editorial published on July 20, said on this subject:

The convenient and false report of "goods received in bad order" is a familiar one to every producer in this section. We were informed yesterday by a large truck grower of this county that he had grown unusually large and fine crops of vegetables this year, and had sold them in the Northern market, and was about $1,500 short of paying the cost of growing them. Another farmer, his neighbor, he added, has been nearly ruined by a like experience. It would be interesting to learn how many farmers along the coast have fared in the same way. They are probably numbered by the hundred, if not by the thousand.

The matter is worthy of the attention of the New-York papers, because such fraudulent dealings hurt New-York as well as the truck growers. When their business is unprofitable to them they stop shipping, and New-York's supply of vegetables and fruits is curtailed accordingly; the people of the city have to do without such articles of food or pay more for them on account of the reduced supply. It is a fact within our knowledge that whole fields of Irish potatoes in this region have been abandoned to the hogs this season because they would not pay the expenses of shipping them and "commissions," &c., according to returns made to the producers. It would "pay" New-York to provide for the economical handling and honest sale of such products, as it would thereby command a full supply of wholesome food products at low prices. The dishonest produce dealers are the only persons who profit by the system which they have organized, and it is to the interest of the city to put an end to it.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday interviewed a number of commission merchants engaged in handling Southern fruits and vegetables, and they were all indignant at the aspersions cast upon them by the article in the Charleston paper.

George Olivit, head of the firm of Olivit Brothers, who has been in business in this city for the last thirty-two years, eighteen of which were at the present location, at the corner of Harrison and Washington Streets, said:

"The commission merchants engaged in this trade are as honest and as honorable as any men in business in this city, and it is an outrage to charge them with dishonesty as a body. Why don't they publish the names of the men who, it is charged, were guilty of fraud, so that the people could avoid them? Our books and accounts are open to the inspection of any person with whom we have ever done business.

"The trouble has been that through overproduction there has been a glut in the market, and prices realized have therefore been low. Then the consignments by the steamers often come in such a bad condition that they cannot be sold at all. The shippers cannot be made to realize this, as when the stuff is shipped it appears to them to be in good condition.

"It is to the interest of the commission merchants to realize the best possible price for the shippers, and the talk about wholesale fraud is all humbug. Of course, there may be isolated cases where the shippers and farmers have been defrauded, and if the names of these people are made public the merchants will see to it that they are punished."

F. E. Stults of the firm of J. H. Killough & Co., Park Place and West Street, said:

"The New-York market has always been a good one for Southern fruit and vegetables, but the trouble is that, through overproduction, the market has been glutted, and prices have been low. Many Southern planters who found that the planting of cotton and the raising of sugar cane did not pay have gone into the raising of melons and other fruits and vegetables for the New-York market, and this is one reason why the market has become overstocked. In North Carolina the potato crop was a practical failure, owing to want of rain, and the early potatoes sent north from that State were so small, and of such inferior quality that there was no market for them here, and they had to be sold for whatever they would bring.

"In respect to the charges of fraud, I would ask why did not Senator Darby of Florida, who claims to have made an investigation, publish the names of the men whom he had detected in the frauds? So far as this firm is concerned, our books and accounts are open to the examination of the authorized agent of any person doing business with us. There is an organization known as the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States which would take action on foot an investigation if the names are given to it."

A representative of the firm of John Nix & Co. said that the bad condition of much of the fruit reaching here was more the fault of the farmers than of anybody else. The fruit, he said, was not properly packed, and, of course, much of it was decayed when it reached here. Like every other commodity, the prices were regulated by the supply and the demand, but fruits and vegetables were perishable, and had to be disposed of as quickly as possible. He ridiculed the charges of wholesale fraud made by the Charleston newspapers.

Protest Against Menhaden Nets.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 25.—The arrival of the menhaden fishermen at this place, with their fleet of modern steamers and their big purse nets, has caused much complaint on the part of local fishermen. The menhaden nets catch every kind of fish, and already the run of sea trout and snapping mackerel has been affected. The nets are placed across the inlets, and what fish they do not catch are scared out to deep water and cannot be caught by men using the hook and line. There is talk of having the Federal authorities do something to stop the use of the net in these waters.

Transfer of Cordage Bonds.

The Cordage news yesterday was that the Western National Bank had transferred $257,000 of the company's bonds from the Fish to the Waterbury Committee.

The Bank of New-York, which had been with the Fish Committee, was reported to have sold its bonds.

Officials of the Western Bank admitted the transfer, but nothing could be learned about it at the Bank of New-York.

WORK OF THE DEACONESSES

An Interesting Session of the National Convention at Ocean Grove—The Bible Conference.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 25.—The National Deaconesses' Convention was continued to-day at the Devotional Period. Addresses were made by Dr. R. S. Root of Cincinnati and Miss Mary B. Wells of Baltimore. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of Seabright presided over the convention. An address of welcome was made by Dr. Stokes, and the response was made by Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson of Detroit, Secretary of the Deaconesses Bureau.

Then followed addresses by Miss Foster of Brooklyn, Mrs. Davis of Baltimore, and Mrs. Gregg of Pittsburg. Mrs. A. D. Minard of Buffalo recommended that a rest home be established at some central point for the use of superannuated Deaconesses. Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson said that a scheme was on foot to provide a temporary home for Deaconesses, to be followed later with a central home, in a place convenient of access. Mrs. Robinson said that the proposed home would be for Deaconesses of all Protestant denominations. Two offers have been received—ore from James A. Bradley of Asbury Park, who had consented to grant a plot of ground at Bradley Beach; the other comes from Ocean Grove, where a four-thousand-dollar cottage has been offered.

Mrs. R. S. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, read an address on "The Present Status of Deaconesses' Work in the Woman's Home Missionary Society," and complimented her sisters for the good work being accomplished for missions.

At the afternoon session Bishop Edward G. Andrews of New-York presided. Addresses were made by Miss I. E. Miner of Washington, Miss E. A. Smith of Buffalo, and Mrs. Spense of Washington, on the work being done by members of the order in the cities. Mrs. Clara L. Roach of Washington spoke upon the evangelistic work of the National Training School at the National capital, and Mrs. Dr. Street spoke concerning the Sibley Hospital, in the same city. Dr. A. H. Ames, President of the Lucy Webb Hayes National Washington Training School, gave information regarding the course of instruction followed in that institution, and Mrs. A. H. Eaton of Baltimore also made an address.

The evening session was in charge of Bishop Andrews, and addresses were made by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. Luther B. Wilson of Washington, Miss Hartwell of the Detroit Home, Miss Peterson of the Washington Home, Miss Simons of the Brooklyn Home, and a number of other Deaconesses.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25.—To-day's session of the Interdenominational Bible Conference was held in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. C. I. Scofield of Dallas was the first speaker. He spoke of Christ in the Old Testament, His person, nature, sufferings, and glories. Prof. Ernest gave an address of interest, describing his work among the Hebrews. Dr. Julius E. Grammer of Baltimore was the last speaker. His subject was "Providential Dealings of God."

At the evening session addresses were delivered by F. S. Brockman of New-York and Major D. W. Whittle of Chicago.

THE NEW KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL

Will Be Built in Crown Street Opposite the Penitentiary—Old Institution Very Badly Overcrowded.

The new Kings County Hospital, which is to be used entirely for the treatment of chronic diseases, is to be built in Crown Street, directly in front of the main entrance of the penitentiary.

The present hospital is crowded, and the sanitary condition is not good. It will cost $25,000 to put it in good shape.

An architect is now engaged in making the plans for the new building. It will be designed for the occupancy of at least 300 patients. It is to be constructed of wood, and special attention will be given to ventilation, pure air, and heat.

Commissioner Burtis in making the estimates believes that the new structure will not cost less than $200,000 or $250,000.

The Board of Supervisors will provide money for its erection by issuing bonds as soon as the plans are drawn.

Mr. Burtis said that the new hospital could not be completed too soon, as the old hospital is badly overcrowded. There are between 700 and 800 patients in it, and its supposed capacity is only 400. Those who are able to sleep during the day sit up at night, so that those who are up during the day may sleep.

GIVES HER A BAD REPUTATION

Police Evidence Against Mrs. Schwartz, Released from the Workhouse.

There was a different aspect put upon the case of Rosie Schwartz yesterday, who was released from the workhouse Wednesday by Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, who acted upon the statement of Assistant District Attorney Hennessey.

Mr. Hennessey said that the woman had been harshly dealt with by the police. She had been arrested for soliciting.

The discharge of Mrs. Schwartz was called to the attention of President Roosevelt Wednesday afternoon, and he promised to make an investigation and determine whether the policeman had made a mistake in arresting the woman.

He was prepared to state yesterday morning that the policeman had acted properly in making the arrest, and he had a bundle of police evidence to prove that the woman had a bad reputation.

President Roosevelt would make no criticism regarding the discharge of the woman and the reflection thus cast upon the police.

He said very plainly, however, that no fault was to be found with Policeman Raedig for the arrest and that there was no ground for any charges.

SUICIDE OF A BUSINESS MAN

Thought to be the Result of Jealousy of a Young Woman.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 25.—Volney B. Barrett of the firm of Barrett Brothers, music dealers, and one of the best-known business men of this city, shot himself through the heart soon after 11 o'clock this morning, at his rooms at 61 Carroll Street. He was forty-eight years old and unmarried.

A love affair may have had something to do with the suicide. Mr. Barrett had been very attentive to a young woman prominent in society circles, and last evening, it is said, saw her riding with another young man. He called at the home of the young woman this morning, before the shooting.

The Horr-Harvey Hippodrome.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A Chicago paper having asserted that the Horr-Harvey silver debate was got up for the pecuniary benefit of the debaters, Henry G. Miller, one of the judges in the contest, to-day published a letter written to him by Mr. Harvey before the discussion began, in which Mr. Harvey assigns all his interests in the proposed publication of the debate to two trustees, the money to be expended by them in "promoting the cause of free silver." Mr. Horr has said nothing yet in reply to the charge that he is a "hippodromist" with great financial expectations.

Income Taxes to be Refunded.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed that the money paid into the Treasury on account of income tax—$77,131—collected under the provisions of the Wilson bill, be refunded to the persons and corporations respectively entitled thereto, upon the filing of refunding claims and action thereon, as prescribed by the regulations of the department. The various claims were this morning reported to the Auditor by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Addicks Divorce Case.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 25.—The hearing of testimony in the Addicks divorce case was resumed to-day before Commissioner Cooper. The hearing is private. Among the witnesses to be heard for the defense are two Indians who acted as guides for Mr. Addicks during his trip up Mount Kineo, Me., one of the places mentioned in Mrs. Addicks's petition. The Commissioner will probably report in September.

WILLIAM HENRY IS HELD

The Charge that He Killed His Father Now Goes to the Grand Jury.

FEWER PERSONS AT THE HEARING

The Police Forbidden by Justice Haggerty to Photograph the Prisoner for the Rogues' Gallery.

William Starr Henry, the "bad son," accused of the murder of his father, Charles W. Henry, at 95 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, June 14, was held by Justice Haggerty, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday for the Grand Jury.

There were not as many persons in the courtroom as at the former hearings, and Walter, the "good son," was the first to arrive. He was followed by Morrison Hoyt, his cousin.

William seemed to be in good spirits and smiled at his friends, but he did not even look at Walter. Not a word passed between them.

Capt. Kitzer testified that he had noticed a cut upon William's wrist, but did not notice any marks upon the sleeves of the shirt.

"Are you using great care in making answer to questions relative to the defendant?" asked Mr. Backus, the prisoner's lawyer.

"I am," said the Captain.

"And did you exercise just as much care in making your answers before the Coroner's jury?"

"I did."

At the Coroner's inquest Capt. Kitzer stated that he saw marks upon the sleeves of the shirt.

Capt. Kitzer said he had three interviews with William. These interviews took place on the morning that William surrendered himself, and again that evening, when Superintendent McKelvey, Police Commissioner Welles, District Attorney Ridgway, and Inspector McLaughlin were present.

At this interview, Capt. Kitzer said, Commissioner Welles took notes of what the prisoner said.

Capt. Kitzer did not say in his testimony that several friends of Police Commissioner Welles were also present at the interview—persons who had no connection with the Police Department, but who were there out of curiosity.

The witness told of his search of the Henry house and of finding the closet door on the third floor open, and also of the marks upon the door. He compared the axe which he had found in the basement to these marks on the door and they corresponded exactly. He found the trunk containing the money and securities in the closet. He could not recall how much money was in the trunk.

Capt. Kitzer said he thought there was congulated blood upon the axe, and that William identified the axe as being in the house three weeks before the murder.

"Was the defendant ever asked if he had killed his father in self-defense?" asked Mr. Backus.

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you ask him the question?"

"No, Sir. Inspector McLaughlin asked him."

"What was the question that Inspector McLaughlin asked?"

"The Inspector said: 'If you killed your father in self-defense, and acknowledge it, it will be the better for you.' William hesitated a minute, and then said he did not kill his father."

"Was there any other conversation about his father?"

"Yes. Inspector McLaughlin told him his father was going to be buried the next day, and asked him if he wanted to see the body. William replied: 'No, I hadn't any respect for my father, and never had any love for him.'"

Prof. Eaton said he had not examined the entire shirt. There were still some blood spots upon it.

He was instructed to furnish a portion of the shirt to Mr. Backus in order that the defense may have a chemical analysis made.

Mr. Backus moved to strike from the record the testimony relative to Mr. Henry's visit to the Myrtle Avenue Police Court on the Sunday before the murder, but the motion was denied.

The lawyer asked for the discharge of William Henry, and this motion was also denied.

Two detectives were waiting to take Henry to Police Headquarters in order to have his picture taken for the Rogues' Gallery, but Mr. Backus frustrated this plan.

"I object to the police again taking charge of the defendant, and taking him to Police Headquarters," said Mr. Backus. "He has passed from their custody to the custody of the Sheriff of the county, and the police have no right to take him again."

"He is to be delivered to the custody of the Sheriff on the commitment," said Justice Haggerty. "You know what the usual custom is."

"Yes, I know," exclaimed Mr. Backus, "and I object to its being carried out in his case."

"If you object, of course the police have no power to take charge of him."

William Henry was then taken to Raymond Street Jail.

TO FINISH THE HOTEL CHAMBERLAIN

T. A. Havemeyer and Others Interested in the Fort Monroe Resort.

Real estate ventures of the Havemeyers were brought again to the attention of the financial district yesterday by a report that Theodore A. Havemeyer had joined with other capitalists in a scheme to finish the Hotel Chamberlain building at Fort Monroe. Mr. Havemeyer confirmed the report.

The hotel was begun seven years ago. The death of Senator Hearst of California stopped operations after about $700,000 had been expended. Under the reorganization now completed, $750,000 in bonds has been issued, of which $600,000 is available for building purposes, the remainder being held for treasury purposes.

It is said that the hotel can now be finished by November, and that when completed, it will be superior to any similar establishment in the South, except the Ponce de Leon, in Florida.

NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE

Georgia Alone Can Prevent Bullfighting Within Her Borders.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin has decided, and has so informed W. H. Ballou of New-York, Vice President of the Humane Society, that he is unable to perceive that the importation of bulls for the purpose indicated in his recent letter of protest (exhibition of bullfighting at the Atlanta exposition) comes within the letter or spirit of the prohibition contained in Section 10 of the act of Congress of Aug. 28, 1894:

"If the exhibition of bullfighting is prohibited by the laws of the State of Georgia," says Mr. Hamlin, "as is claimed, then it is presumed that the authorities of that State will prevent it, but the subject does not appear to come within the jurisdiction of this department."

Democratic Chances in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—President Chauncery F. Black of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania has issued a call for the Executive Committee of the society to meet at Pittsburg Aug. 2 for the purpose of fixing a time for the annual General Assembly, which will be held this year at Lancaster. The call says:

"The political situation in this State is such as to invite a general and thorough organization of the active Democrats of the State with a sure prospect of great gains and a reasonable chance of complete victory over the disrupted, contending, scandalized, and disgraced Republican Party, which took possession in the State by Democratic default last November, and which, in a few brief months, has broken into furious factions over the spoils."

VOTERS IN THE NEW DISTRICT

Those in the Annexed Westchester Territory May Have Separate County Tickets to Consider.

By the annexation to New-York City of a portion of Westchester County, there will be some curious complications at the coming election. The officials of the Bureau of Elections are in a quandary, making preparations to receive the votes of the citizens who live in the annexed territory.

As the matter stands now, the qualified voters there will cast ballots for the candidates for city and county offices in this city, but will have to vote for the Westchester County Senator and Assemblyman.

This complication arises from the action of the Constitutional Convention reapportioning the State into Senate districts. It created Westchester County as the Twenty-second Senate District. Subsequently the Legislature annexed the southern portion of Westchester County to New-York City, and made it part of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Under the decisions given by Judges Patterson and Dykeman, the territory annexed must for the present be considered part of the Twenty-second Senate District, which takes in as well that portion of Westchester County not annexed to the city.

As the Senate lines were laid out by the Constitutional Convention, no change can be made by the local authorities in the Senate districts. Assemblymen will be elected in thirty-five Assembly districts, but, while the voters in the annexed territory can vote for the Alderman from the Twenty-fourth Ward, they are barred from casting their ballots for a New-York City Assemblyman, this year, at least.

The courts have decided that the Supervisors of that portion of Westchester County not a part of this city must make provision to give the citizens of the annexed territory representation in the Senate and Assembly.

The Supervisors of Westchester County have decided to test Judge Dykeman's decision in the Court of Appeals, as they claim the act annexing a portion of Westchester County to this city is unconstitutional. They also hold that New-York City should make provision to give the residents of the annexed territory representatives in the Senate and Assembly.

Acting Roundsman Henry Hildenbrand of the Election Bureau has completed the work of cutting up the annexed territory into election districts. There will be eleven election districts in the parcel added to this city, which will make the total number of election districts 1,391.

RECEIVER JOHNSON BRINGS SUIT

He Asks the Court to Make the Somerset County Bank Stockholders Make Good Lost Money.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 25.—Receiver Johnson of the defunct Somerset County Bank has brought suit against twenty of the most prominent men in Somerset County on behalf of the stockholders of the bank. Sheriff Dilts served the subpoenas yesterday, the men all being members of the old Board of Directors.

In the bill filed by the receiver it is alleged that the money deposited in the bank was lost by the illegal and fraudulent conduct of the Directors, and the suit is brought to recover the sum lost.

It is alleged that J. N. Pidcock and the companies in which he was interested were allowed to borrow $60,000 from the bank on paper that was of little value, and that the Directors as custodians of the stockholders' money are responsible for the losses. Most of the Directors are men of unblemished reputation, and their friends claim that they were misled as to the worth of the indorsements, and that they have become involved in the present difficulty because of their confidence in a few of the Directors who controlled the management of the bank's affairs. The suit has caused a great deal of excitement and anxiety in the county.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR A YEAR

Preliminary Report from Commissioner Miller to Mr. Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was submitted by Commissioner Miller to Secretary Carlisle to-day. It shows the receipts from all sources to have been $143,295,978, which was less by $3,922,472 than the receipts of the previous year. The expenditures will approximate $4,068,254, making the gross percentage of cost of collection 2.84. Of the expenditures, however, $10,392 was on account of the sugar bounty and $88,789 on account of the income tax. Deducting these sums from the gross amount, the net percentage of cost of collection is shown to be 2.77, against 2.70 last year. The total payments of income tax were not quite so large as estimates previously furnished, being but $77,131.

The amounts received from the several sources, as compared with last year, were as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Spirits	$79,862,027	$85,259,252
Tobacco	29,704,908	28,671,899
Fermented liquors	31,640,618	31,414,788
Income tax	77,131	.....
Oleomargarine	1,466,211	1,723,480
Miscellaneous	551,483	153,029

By States and Territories the collections were as follows: Alabama, $88,720; Arkansas, $84,953; California and Nevada, $2,090,720; Colorado and Wyoming, $300,112; Connecticut and Rhode Island, $1,066,176; Florida, $470,763; Georgia, $393,418; Illinois, $10,604,070; Indiana, $6,804,165; Iowa, $468,106; Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, $277,634; Kentucky, $19,947,824; Louisiana and Mississippi, $1,173,369; Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia, $3,771,282; Massachusetts, $2,587,178; Michigan, $2,173,885; Minnesota, $2,169,345; Missouri, $7,830,901; Montana, Idaho, and Utah, $175,433; Nebraska, North and South Dakota, $1,146,948; New-Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, $500,907; New-Jersey, $4,088,667; New-Mexico and Arizona, $41,308; New-York, $19,090,723; North Carolina, $2,632,780; Ohio, $12,477,148; Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, $371,891; Pennsylvania, $10,981,086; South Carolina, $87,419; Tennessee, $897,303; Texas, $392,129; Virginia, $2,607,182; West Virginia, $688,991; Wisconsin, $1,706,442.

SPLIT THE POLICEMAN'S EAR

Bourke, Who Had Trouble in Callahan's Saloon, Assaulted.

Policeman Edward J. Bourke of the Elizabeth Street Station, who on Sunday, June 23, was roughly handled in Michael J. Callahan's saloon on Chatham Square, while arresting the proprietor of the place for violation of the excise law, was assaulted at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The assault was committed by Albert Lennox, twenty-nine years old, a laborer, who gave his address as 26 Forsyth Street. Lennox had been drinking heavily. He was standing near an elevated railroad pillar at Canal Street and the Bowery. The policeman ordered him away. He struck Bourke with a stone, splitting his ear. His mind, a surgeon said, was affected. Lennox was locked up.

Three Murderers Hanged.

RICHMOND, Va., July 25.—Philip Norman Nicholas was hanged in the Henrico County courtyard at 10:06 o'clock this morning, for the murder of James Mills and Judson Wilkinson Dec. 8, 1892. Nicholas died at 10:21 o'clock. There was no unusual scene at the execution, and he made no confession.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25.—At 11:45 o'clock to-day, near Sallsbury, Whit Ferrand and Anderson Brown, negroes, were publicly executed in the presence of 5,000 people—Ferrand for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Owen, and Brown for the murder of Callie Brown. Both made full confessions.

May Have Killed Himself from Grief.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 25.—James E. Brownlee, twenty-two years old, of 395 Grand Street, has been missing since yesterday, and his friends fear he has killed himself. His wife, to whom he was married in September last, died Sunday, leaving an infant ten days old. Young Brownlee's grief was intense, and yesterday, just before the time set for the funeral, he ran wildly from the house and did not return. The funeral was delayed until to-day, when the interment was made in the Hudson County Cemetery.

A general alarm was sent out by the police this morning, but thus far no trace of the missing man has been found.

NO TRUCE IN ELEVENTH

The Delaney Tammany Faction Will Not Hear of a Compromise.

HOT FIGHT LIKELY AT PRIMARIES

Advice of the Steering Committee Not Entertained—Charges Made Against the Dalton Contingent.

John J. Delaney, who aspires to overthrow William Dalton and become Tammany leader in the Eleventh District, accompanied by a party of his braves went to the Fourteenth Street Wigwam yesterday and related some of his grievances to Messrs. Delmour, Plunkitt, and Martin of the Steering Committee.

Mr. Delaney and his followers showed far more fighting blood than on the previous evening, when they meekly took such medicine as was administered. Those who supposed that Mr. Delaney had been "called off" on the former occasion would have been relieved of any such suspicion yesterday. The Delaney men talked bitterly of the Dalton men, and refused to compromise. They flatly told the members of the Steering Committee they would contest at the primaries for supremacy.

The Delaney men claim, and some of the leaders who are scheduled to head the district organizations under the new apportionment corroborate their claim, that the reason why nine-hour primaries are not allowed in the districts where there are contests is that some of the old leaders are afraid for their own necks. If the nine-hour rule were allowed where contests exist there would be too many contests. And contests with long primaries might upset the programme.

Mr. Delaney was accompanied by a good delegation of his followers yesterday. Among them were Louis Drypolcher, ex-Alderman R. J. Sullivan, Dr. Cuff, J. J. Tobin, Frank Rogers, and W. E. Dran.

After they had gone before the committee and made some statements as to their strength in the district, and their inability to make a full showing of it under the regulations decreed by the Executive Committee, Mr. Martin advised them to attempt to compromise.

"The best thing for you to do is for each faction to take one executive member, and consider the trouble settled," said Mr. Martin.

Mr. Delaney replied that this would not be thought of, and, if there were no other suggestions, they would simply go in for a good, lively fight the night of Aug. 1, and attempt to settle the trouble at the primaries. Compromise, which would leave Mr. Dalton as the district leader, was not wanted.

There were several complaints made to the committee. One was that James E. O'Grady, who has been chosen an Inspector of the primaries, had been approached by Dalton's friends and advised not to serve, but to let some other man answering to the name of James E. O'Grady, act in his place. The Mr. O'Grady who was elected is said to be a medical student of thoughtful habits and rather slight physical build, and the suggestion that he was not the man to act as Inspector at the primaries was understood to mean that there will be some show of enthusiasm on the occasion, which will require able-bodied men.

Further alleged information was given the Steering Committee intended to show that Mr. Dalton ought not to be continued as district leader.

One of the statements was that he had received last year $6,500 as contributions and subscriptions for "chowders," and had given no accounting as to the expenditure of the cash. As a further grievance it was said that "Pug" Casey, the citizen who had last week threatened to "punch Delaney's face," had boasted that he had been offered money by some of Dalton's friends to attend the district meeting and help make such a disturbance that the Delaney men would be distracted from the proper and industrious pursuit of the business for which they had been called together.

Mr. Sullivan of the Delaney party said that if the Steering Committee desired it 1,500 men would be brought from the Eleventh District to corroborate and emphasize the claims of their faction to a proper hearing. Whereupon, Mr. Delmour held up both hands and said, imploringly: "Don't do it."

No suggestions of compromise could be agreed to, and the Delaney men went away declaring they would neither support Dalton at the primaries nor his candidates, if he succeeded in gaining the leadership.

CORN CELLULOSE FOR WARSHIPS

Secretary Herbert Finds It Superior to the Cocoa Product.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Corn is king in a new realm. He was invested to-day with the badge of superiority by the order of Secretary Herbert, acting upon the recommendations of a board of naval experts, that cellulose, from the pith of corn stalks, be substituted for that from cocoa fibre for use on warships to prevent leakage through apertures made by shots from the enemy's guns. It will be first used in battleships Nos. 5 and 6.

Cellulose is a glucose of mucilaginous substance, obtained from various piths, which vastly increases its bulk when saturated with water. Some preparations of it have been placed in naval vessels to minimize the chances of sinking from collision or injuries received in battle, by wholly or partly preventing subsequent leakage.

Secretary Herbert determined to make the change directed in his order to-day for numerous reasons. He was convinced by the recent tests made by the experts at Indian Head that the foreign article was not only more expensive than the cornstalk cellulose, but was inflammable, deteriorated rapidly, and became decomposed when wet for any length of time. The newly-adopted cellulose is cheaper, keeps out the water from the cofferdams, does not corrode, is not destroyed by water, and, more than all these reasons, is of American growth and manufacture.

DEMOCRATS ALL RIGHT IN KENTUCKY

Senator Lindsay Says They Will Elect Their Candidate for Governor.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, discussing the political outlook in his State, said:

"Kentucky is all right. We are a Democratic State, and will remain so. Wat. Hardin will be elected Governor, and the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature."

"Will Senator Blackburn be re-elected?"

"Go and ask Joe himself," said Senator Lindsay. "He is in town. Joe is a mighty popular fellow."

The Mutual Life's Great Showing.

ALBANY, July 25.—James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance, has made a report on the condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. His conclusions are expressed in these words: "I take great satisfaction in certifying, after a minute and laborious examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, that the company is solvent and strong, and is conducted in all respects in accordance with the law and sound business principles. No officer or employe of the company receives any emolument or perquisite other than the salary awarded to him by the Board of Trustees, and no Trustee or officer of the company is permitted to receive, or does receive, any commissions on loans, insurance, or any other of its transactions. The company has prosecuted its affairs upon a high plane of propriety, avoiding doubtful practices and unseemly methods, always seeking to uphold its own dignity as a beneficient and economic factor in developing the civilization of our age and country. Every branch of its business is administered with ability in the interests of its members, and a wise and vigorous executive management controls all its departments and combines their energies in administering its great trust. It merits in all respects the confidence of the insured and the community at large."

TROLLEY LINE FOR CANALBOATS

Contract Signed for an Experimental System of Four Miles — How It Will Be Operated.

A contract was made yesterday at the office of Thomas C. Platt, in the United States Express Company Building, 49 Broadway, between E. G. Spilsbury, General Manager of the Trenton Iron Company, New-Jersey, and Frank W. Hawley, Vice President of the Cataract General Electric Company, for the construction and equipment of an experimental system of canalboat propulsion to be used upon the canals of this State.

The experimental line is to be built at some point to be decided upon, along the banks of the Erie Canal, and will be four miles in length. This line is to be completed within sixty days and work will be begun within a few days.

The system to be tried is known as the cableway or traction system, and was described yesterday by Mr. Spilsbury as follows:

"Along each bank of the Erie Canal will be erected a pole line, the poles being made of hollow steel and set in cement, extending sixteen feet above the ground and outside of the towpath. Upon the top of the poles will be placed a steel cable of great strength one and one-half inches in diameter.

"Fourteen inches below this cable will be placed a second cable one inch in diameter. From the top cable is suspended a traveler or car, which operates on that cable. In the traveler or car is a shaft operated by a Tesla electric motor.

"The current of electricity enters the motor from the upper cable and is discharged through the lower one. A motorman operates the traveler in the same manner as in electric cars."

Mr. Hawley said that this method of application of power was in operation in the logging district of North Carolina. He said:

"With this equipment boat owners are relieved from all expense for engines, boilers, fuel, and horses, their food and stables, as well as care, and it also gives them more available space for freight."

He said that the Cataract General Electric Company was authorized under a recent act of the Legislature to equip the canals of the State with such a system of canalboat propulsion and supply to boat owners such electric propulsion at a rate not to exceed $20 per horse power per annum.

Mr. Hawley said that if the experimental line about to be built was satisfactory, all the canals of the State would be equipped with the same system of electric propulsion. This, he said, would involve an expenditure of $2,000,000.

GIRL KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR

She Had Just Arrived in Brooklyn from California and Was to Sail for the Azores in a Few Hours.

Anna Maria Azevedo, five years old, was run over and killed by a trolley car of the Fifteenth Street line of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in Hamilton Avenue, near the ferry.

This is the one hundred and fifteenth death attributable to the trolley since the electrical system was established.

Mrs. Azevedo and her three children arrived in Brooklyn on Monday from California, and were going to sail at 9 o'clock yesterday morning on the steamer Peninsula, from the Atlantic Dock, for St. George, a Portuguese possession in the Azores.

The children had been dressed, and Mrs. Azevedo was preparing for her journey, when Mrs. Simons, with whom she was stopping, at 20 Hamilton Avenue, suggested that she had better take some whisky with her, as she might be seasick.

While a friend was going after the whisky Anna ran out to purchase candy, and her mother stood at the door to watch her child.

While crossing the track a car approached without slacking speed, and the child was struck in the head by the heavy ironwork on the car. The girl's skull was fractured.

The mother, who saw the accident, almost fainted. The little child was picked up and carried upstairs and an ambulance sent for. The surgeon, on his arrival, said that the child was dead.

The motorman, Warren Vassar, of 432 Prospect Avenue, was arrested. Justice Tighe held him for examination. He has only been in the employ of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad since the strike.

The police obtained the names of a number of witnesses to the accident, and they say that it was due to the carelessness of the motorman.

The steamer sailed while Mrs. Azevedo was in court. Mr. Azevedo is in California and was going to remain there another year.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR FERNALD

Going to Europe to Inspect Steamships for the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—There is an interesting sequel to the relief of Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald from duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. That officer was concerned in the irregularities discovered by departmental officials affecting the employment of civilians in Brooklyn, and it was originally proposed to detach Mr. Fernald and place him upon waiting orders until the date of his retirement. To the surprise of every one, these orders were modified, and Mr. Fernald was ordered to report at Norfolk Navy Yard, where, also, Civil Engineer Asserson, detached from Brooklyn for the same cause, was assigned.

The Secretary regarded the carelessness of Mr. Fernald as a serious matter, as was evidenced by the letter addressed to Commandant Sicard on the subject, and published in these dispatches some days ago. It was commonly supposed about the Navy Department that both Asserson and Fernald exerted sufficient influence to prevent the order placing them on waiting orders, which, under the circumstances, amounted to a suspension from duty. It is known that, whatever happened, the change was made within twelve hours, and Asserson and Fernald were ordered to report at Norfolk.

It now appears that Mr. Fernald will not proceed to Norfolk, and that on the completion of an important trip, on which he was ordered yesterday, he will go upon waiting orders. He will sail for Southampton, England, and inspect those steamers of the American Line which have not already been inspected. His report will show the requirements of those ships, in order to transfer them into warships of the auxiliary type. Mr. Fernald inspected some of the ships of this line, and his knowledge of the needs of such vessels has induced the Secretary to retain him for this special temporary duty. There is not sufficient time to make the required examination on this side, as the inspection would interfere with the sailing time of the steamers. Mr. Fernald will probably be assigned to no other duty during the remainder of his period of active service.

SAYS THE LAW IS NOW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

A Clause Added to the Bill After Mayor Schieren Approved It.

Lawyer Van Cott of the Health Department, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday raised the point that a bill signed by Gov. Morton was not constitutional, because after Mayor Schieren had approved it an objectionable amendment was added to it.

Fred Heitman, a grocer of 706 Fifth Avenue, was charged with selling adulterated milk, and his counsel demanded a jury trial. Mr. Van Cott opposed this, claiming that the act relating to the case made it one for summary proceedings. The counsel for the accused produced a certified copy of the law, declaring that "when the penalty exceeds $10 fine a jury may be demanded."

Mr. Van Cott drafted the law, and he said he did not put in any such clause, and that when the bill was sent to Mayor Schieren, after passing the Legislature, the bill did not contain the clause. After the Mayor signed the bill, without the jury clause, it was returned to Albany and Gov. Morton approved it.

As it was not a question for the court to decide, the case was adjourned until Aug. 27.

A TEMPERANCE JUBILEE

Catholic Total Abstinence Societies to Meet in This City.

MAY DISCUSS SUNDAY EXCISE LAWS

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Less Activity Accompanied by Slight Changes in Prices.

BUYING OF THE GRANGERS STILL GOOD

Crop Reports Continue Satisfactory and the General Outlook Promising—Atchison Issues in Demand—Decline in Chicago Gas.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The stock market was less active to-day, and prices were somewhat irregular, although at the close of business the changes were, as a rule, not important. Wheat was lower, the bear scare being less pronounced than yesterday. The actual news concerning the crops continued satisfactory, although exaggerated reports of damage still emanated from bear sources. There was good buying of Burlington and Rock Island and the West, and there was an absence of liquidation by actual owners of the stocks. If the corn harvest proves to be nearly as good as the present outlook indicates, Burlington stock will be in demand. As for Rock Island, officials of the road report crop prospects to-day beyond any previous expectation. The oat crop on the line of the road is three-fourths harvested, and the smallest return reported to the officials is seventy-five bushels to the acre. The granger stocks held well throughout the day, and at the close Rock Island was up ⅝, Burlington ¾, and St. Paul ⅛. Northwestern was unchanged at 99⅞, having moved between 99⅝ and 100⅛.

The general list was extremely dull, but was generally firm. Atchison was in good demand, and closed higher, at 14½. The bonds, both old and new issues, were also active. The assured success of the reorganization plan, improving earnings, and the excellent crop prospects in the territory served by the company, account for the advance in its issues. Louisville and Nashville, Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, New-Eng and, and Wabash preferred all closed at fractional gains. The coal stocks were less active, but were not greatly changed. Reading moved within narrow limits, and closed at 17⅜, the same as last night. Jersey Central sold up to 103¾, but closed unchanged at 102¼.

Speculative interest centred largely in Chicago Gas, and the transactions in it amounted to nearly one-fourth of the whole day's business. It opened at 56⅛, advanced to 56¾, and then developed weakness. In the closing hour it sold down to 53⅝, and closed at 54⅜, a net loss of 2¼ points. There was nothing definite concerning the property, but "points" were plentiful advising the sale of the stock. It is believed that stock recently purchased was sold out yesterday and to-day, and it is intimated that another bear attack is pending. Sugar was comparatively steady, moving between 112⅜ and 113⅞, and closing at 113¼, a net loss of ½. There was no movement of importance in the other industrials.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was only fair. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $96,206,154, and the balances were $5,815,786. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $346,498.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady, but very dull. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88¼@$4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@66¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30-5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$35,014,724
Imports for the same period.....	21,534,172
Net exports	$13,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894.....	62,989,049
Net exports to date, 1893.....	5,149,670
Net exports to date, 1892.....	39,553,760

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

New-York, Sus. & Western pf.....1
Pullman Palace Car Company.....1⅜

DECLINED.

Canadian Pacific.....1¼
Chicago Gas.....2¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....1
Erie Tel. & Tel.....1
General Electric.....1
Manhattan Con.....1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.....1¾
National Lead.....¾
United States Cordage pf.....¾
United States Leather pf.....¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....¾

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ¾, to 14⅜; Illinois Central, ½, to 101¼; New-York Central, ½, to 104; Reading, ⅝, to 9; Erie second consols, ⅛, to 68⅝, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 70¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 2¼, to 51⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 18½; Union Pacific, ¼, to 13⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 60⅝. Erie sold at 10¼. Atchison general 4s at 80¼, and Atchison adjustment 4s at 54. British consols were steady at 106 15-16 for money and 107 for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £437,633 in the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 58.42 per cent., is now 59.04 per cent., against an advance from 66.06 per cent. to 66.65 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 5c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 8,082,000f in gold and 3,010,000f in silver.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Spencer Trask & Co. offer a new municipal loan of $775,000 of the City of Atlantic City, N. J., thirty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold water bonds, the price to net the investor about 4¼ per cent. These bonds are, it is announced, exempt from taxation in New-Jersey, and are issued to acquire the plant of the Atlantic Water Company, and are no tax on the people.

—James B. Skehan of the firm of Skehan & Bernheim has been admitted to membership of the New-York Stock Exchange.

—The Twenty-third Ward Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Aug. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	73¾	75	5
*American Sugar Refining	113¾	113¾	112⅝	113¼	113⅛	113¼	22,545
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101	101⅝	112
American Tobacco	110¾	110¾	110¼	110⅝	110⅜	110¾	1,750
American Tobacco pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾			90
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	14⅜	14½	7,168
*At., T. & S. F. pf, when iss.	31¼	31¾	31	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	1,813
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	63½	63½	63¼	63½	64½	100
Canada Southern	54⅝	54¾	54½	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	300
Canadian Pacific	52½	52¾	52¼	52½	51	51⅝	25
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	400
Chicago Gas	56¼	56¾	53⅝	54⅜	54	54⅜	41,415
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100⅛	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	100	2,740
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	145½	146½	50
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	88⅝	89¼	88⅜	89¼	89¼	89¼	12,761
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	1,447
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	94⅜	94⅞	94	94	92	95	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	69⅜	69¾	13,100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	123½	123½	123¼	123¼	123½	124	165
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75½	76⅝	75¼	76¼	76	76¾	11,041
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37½	38	235
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	5	550
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	21¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25	25½	5
Consolidated Gas Company	140	140	140	140	139½	140½	800
Delaware & Hudson	130	131	130	130¼	130	130¼	970
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¼	162⅝	161⅝	161⅝	161⅛	161⅝	800
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	14⅝	15	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	21¼	21⅝	3,100
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	59	59	59	59	57½	58½	100
General Electric	35⅞	36	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅝	2,710
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	100		15
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	100	100	100			15
Illinois Central	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99	99½	65
Illinois Steel Co.	74½	74½	74½	74½	72½	74½	300
Iowa Central	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	10⅞	11	400
Laclede Gas	23½	23½	23¼	23½	23	24	325
Lake Erie & Western	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅝	27¼	27½	710
Lake Erie & Western pf.	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	84¾	85	455
Lake Shore	153¼	153¼	152⅝	152⅝	152⅜	153¼	670
*Long Island Trac., 1st as. pd.	15½	16	15⅝	16	16¼	17	500
Louisville & Nashville	59¾	59½	59¼	59¾	59⅝	59¾	2,800
Louis., N. A & Chicago	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9¾	100
Manhattan Consolidated	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112	113	100
Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	100½	101¼	225
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	81¾	81⅝	81¾	81¾	81¾	82½	100
Missouri Pacific	33¼	34	33¼	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	6,080
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	450
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	815
*National Lead Company	35	35⅛	34½	34⅝	34½	35	489
National Linseed Oil	27¾	28	27⅝	28	27½	28	400
New-Jersey Central	102¼	103½	102	102½	102¼	102¾	2,100
New-York Central	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101¾	250
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	54⅞	55	54¾	55	54	55	585
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	16¾	17	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10	200
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	22		10
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	11	11	11	11¼	600
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28¼	29¼	28¼	29	28⅝	29⅜	1,100
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3¾	3½	3⅜	3⅝	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	14½	14½	14⅜	14½	13⅝	14½	50
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6	935
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5	100
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	18½	670
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17½	605
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	150
Pacific Mail	28½	28½	28½	28½	28¼	28½	175
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6	6	6	6	6	6½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	6,221
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¼	19¼	18¾	19	19¼	20	730
Pullman Palace Car Co.	176½	176⅝	176½	176¾	176	178	350
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	8	8	7⅞	8½	225
St Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	17⅜	17½	17¼	17⅜	17½	500
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41	41¾	810
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	117	117	117	117	116½	117½	18
Southern Pacific	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	25½	26	550
Southern Railway	14	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	1,853
Southern Railway pf.	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	42¼	42¾	404
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	35⅝	36	36	36¼	1,410
Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	600
United States Cordage	1⅞	1⅞	1	1	1	1¼	600
United States Cordage pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝	100
United States Cordage gtd.	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	4	105
United States Express	41	41	41	41	41	43	20
United States Rubber	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¾	5
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	93¼	94	104
*United States Leather	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	2,615
*United States Leather pf. R	89	89	86½	87	86⅞	87	2,015
Wabash	9	9	9	9	9	9⅛	200
Wabash pf.	20½	21¼	20½	20⅞	20⅞	21	3,570
Western Union Telegraph	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91½	91¼	91¾	225
*Western Union Beef	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17¼	4,150
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	53	54	270
Total sales							181,517

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	$2,000	Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	$1,000
Trust Receipts	98¼		98¼
38,000	78¾	$3,000	98¼
32,000	79	Chi & Northwestern	
7,000	78¾	30 Year Deb 5s	$1,000
57,000	79	3,000	110
1,000	78⅞	20,000	110
16,000	79	Colorado Midland 4s	
6,000	79⅜	1,000	28
10,000	79	Trust Co Certfs	
7,000	79¼	10,000	28½
1,000	79¼	25,000	28⅝
32,000	79	20,000	28⅞
12,000	79¼	10,000	28¾
Atch, T & S F Gn 4s		17,000	29
When Issued		8,000	29¼
25,000	80⅜	7,000	29⅜
10,000	80⅞	Col H V & Tol 5s	
40,000	80⅜	7,000	93¾
120,000	81	1,000	93¾
At, T & S F Adj 4s		1,000	93⅞
New, When Issued		Consumers' Gas Co	
30,000	53⅜	of Chi 1st 5s	
10,000	53⅝	5,000	81½
10,000	53¾	Den & R G Imp 5s	
10,000	53¾	11,000	86
7,000	53¾	D, M & Ft D 1st 4s	
8,000	53¾	1,000	83½
4,000	53⅝	East Tenn Reorg	
14,000	53¼	Lien, 4-5s	
10,000	53⅜	1,000	93
3,000	53½	Edison Elec Ill Co	
10,000	53⅜	of Brooklyn 1st	
12,000	53¼	1,000	111⅝
21,000	53¼	Edison Elec Ill Co	
17,000	53¼	of N Y 1st 5s	
10,000	53⅜	7,000	100½
29,000	53⅜	Eliz., Lex & B S 5s	
Atch, T & S F 2d		1,000	102¼
3-4s, Class A		3,000	102
Trust Co Certfs		Equitable G & Fuel	
1st Instlmt Pd		of Chicago 1st	
10,000	31½	1,000	95
5,000	31½	Erie 1st Mortgage	
30,000	31¾	2,000	107¼
33,000	31⅜	Ft W & D C 1st	
80,000	31¼	1,000	70¼
15,000	31⅜	5,000	70
55,000	31½	Gal, Har & San An	
99,000	31⅜	Mex & P 1st 5s	
35,000	31¾	7,000	93¾
95,000	32	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	
50,000	31⅞	3,000	110
10,000	31⅞	Illinois Central	
15,000	31¾	West Line 1st 4s	
10,000	31⅞	125,000	103⅜
5,000	31¾	Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
80,000	31⅝	1,000	105
Atlantic & Pac Inc		Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
10,000	4	2,000	104
10,000	4¼	Int & Gt N 1st	
5,000	4⅝	1,000	119¼
3,000	4½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
Balt Belt 1st Gtd		5,000	93
5,000	105	Kan City & Pac 1st	
B'way & 7th Avenue		5,000	75½
1st Con 5s		Kan Pac 6s, 1896	
7,000	114	1,000	108
Brooklyn Elev 1st		Kan Pacific 1st Con	
2,000	106¼	Trust Receipts	
B'k'n W & W Co 5s		5,000	74
1,000	107¾	Laclede Gas L Co	
Buff, R & P G M 5s		of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	98¾	1,000	96¾
Canada So 1st Gtd		1,000	96½
11,000	110	Louis & Nashville,	
Canada Southern 2d		N O & Mob 1st	
10,000	108⅜	1,000	105
Cent of N J Gen 5s		S & N Ala Gtd 5s	
10,000	110¾	10,000	98½
Ch'l, B & Q Con 7s		Unified Gold 4s	
5,000	120¼	7,000	83¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy		1,000	83⅜
Iowa Div 4s		Gen Mtge 6s	
2,000	100¾	3,000	118⅜
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		Lo, N A & Chi G M	
6,000	100¼	2,000	75
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		Mil & St P 1st	
Trust Co Certfs		Chi & L Sup Div	
12,000	48	3,000	108
Chi & N W S F 5s		Southwest Div	
5,000	110¼	3,000	116½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		Wis & Min D v	
6,000	105	6,000	110
Total sales			$2,796,600

Mich Cen 5s, 1902	1,000	St L & Iron Mt 5s	1,000
	111		83⅛
Midland of N J 1st	6,000		3,000
	117		83⅜
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	10,000		1,000
	87		84¼
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	160,000	St Paul, M & M 1st	
	62½	Consolidated 6s	
Missouri Pacific 3d	2,000	Red to 4½s	
	112		104¾
N Y Chi & St L 4s	2,000	St Paul, M & M 2d	
	105		120
N Y Elevated 1st	5,000	St Paul, M & M 1st	
	107¼	Mont Ext 4s	
N Y, N H & H 4s	1,000		94½
Con Deb Certfs			2,000
	107¾	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	8,000		65
	143⅜	Sav, Fla & W 1st	
North Pac 3d Coupon	5,000		110⅝
	110⅜		3,000
Ore Short Line 6s	20,000		114
	73½	Savannah & W 1st	
2,000	99¾	Trust Co Certfs	
3,000	99¾	3,000	93
1,000	99⅞	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
Trust Receipts		2,000	97¼
5,000	100	South Pac of Cal 5s	
O, S L & U N Con		Consolidated	
Trust Receipts		17,000	94⅜
5,000	48¾	So Pac, N Mex 1st	
5,000	48¾	10,000	106½
People's, G & C Chi		South Ry 1st 5s	
1st Con 6s		19,000	97¼
2,000	100¼	10,000	97¾
Peo & Eastern Inc		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
10,000	27½	15,000	92½
20,000	28	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
Phila & Read Gen 4s	15,000	10,000	29¾
	78⅛	1,000	29¾
22,000	78⅝	1,000	29¾
10,000	79	4,000	29¾
Trust Co Certfs		3,000	29¾
35,000	70⅛	5,000	29⅝
11,000	70	Tol, A A & Cad 6s	
15,000	70¼	Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	70⅜	1,000	72
25,000	70½	Union Elev 1st 6s	
5,000	70⅝	10,000	104⅞
35,000	70⅝	5,000	105
10,000	70⅝	Union P 1st, 1896	
15,000	70½	4,000	106⅝
2,000	70¾	Union P 1st, 1898	
10,000	71	1,000	107
15,000b3	71	5,000	107⅝
Tr Co Ctfs Unstamp		Union P Ext S Fd 8s	
10,000	78½	5,000	96⅜
Philadel & Reading		5,000	96¾
1st Pf Inc		21,000	97
25,000	33	2,000	97¼
2d Pf Inc		20,000	97
5,000	19⅝	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
3,000	19⅝	15,000	39¾
3d Pf Inc		15,000	39½
30,000	14⅜	U S Cord Co 1st	
Pitts & West 1st	3,000		35¼
1,000b3	85½	3,250	35½
5,000	85¼	1,000	35¼
1,000	85½	8,000	36
Rio Grande W 1st		Small Bonds	
20,000	77¼	200	35½
1,000	77⅛	U S Leather Co 6s	
St J & Grand I 1st	2,000		114
Trust Co Certfs	Wabash 1st 5s		
10,000s20F	64¼	10,000	107
St L & S F G M 5s	10,000		106¾
1,000	94½	42,000	106¾
St L S W 1st	1,000		106¾
5,000	81	Det & Chi Ext	
5,000	80¼	2,000	96¾
		Wabash 2d 5s	
		6,000	78¼
		10,000	78¾
		18,000	78¼
		7,000	78
		West Shore Gtd 4s	
		2,000	105¼
		W N Y & Penn Gen	
		20,000	47¼
		W & L E Imp	
		11,000	91¼
		3,000b3	92
		Wisconsin Cen Co 1st	
		5,000	56⅞
		Trust Co Certfs	
		5,000b3	56¼
		2,000c	56¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	62	65
American Coal	90	..
American Cotton Oil	26	27
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	115
American T. & C.	95½	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	18	22
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	21	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Burr., C. R. & N.	51	70
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	18¼	18⅞
Chicago & Alton	156	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	180
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	55½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	90½	100
Cleveland & Pittsburg	100	..
Col. Col. & I., Dev.	8	9
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	93	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	9¼	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	47	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	..
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97	99½
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	45
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	..
Flint & P. M.	15	15¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	..
Great Northern pf.	128	131
G. B. & W., t. r.	¾	1¾
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17¼	18
Iowa Central pf.	36¾	37½
Kan. & Michigan	8½	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	16½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	83	88
Long Island	85	87½
L., N. A. & C. pf.	27	27½
L., St. L. & T.	..	1½
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican Central	11½	13
*Metropolitan Traction	100½	101
Mexican National certificates	2	½
Minn. & St. L.	21½	22
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	40½	47
Minn. Iron	60½	64
Mobile & Ohio	23½	24
N. C. & St. L.	88	90
*National Lead pf.	90¾	91¼
National Starch	7	9
National Starch 1st pf.	48	..
National Starch 2d pf.	26	34
New Central C.	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	204	205
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	23
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	33½
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Ontario Mining	8½	10
Oregon Improvement	11½	12½
Oregon Railway & Navigation	28½	31
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5½	7½
Pitts., Young. & Ash	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30	31¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52	52½
P., F. W. & C.	116	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	162½	..
Quicksilver	150	..
Quicksilver pf.	8	8½
Rens. & Sar.	179	19
Rio Grande Western	17½	18½
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	45
R., W. & O.	116	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	27	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	..	91¼
St. P. & O. pf.	120	125
Silver bullion certificates	66¾	66⅞
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11
Toledo & O. C.	..	49
Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	80
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1¼	2¼
*Texas Central	16	17
*Texas Central pf.	42	..
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	6	7
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	14½	..
Union Pacific	13¼	13½
U. P., D. & G.	5¼	6¼
Utica & Black River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	108	112
Wisconsin Central	5	5¾

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $2,500 2s, registered, at 97. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	123½	124
5s, r., 1904	115¼	115⅝
5s, c., 1904	116½	116⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	159
Broadway	240
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	119½
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	140
Commerce	180
Continental	122
Corn Exchange	280
East River	130
Fifth Avenue	2700
First National	2700
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	173
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	350
German-American	114
Germania	300
Greenwich	150
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	510
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	160
Lincoln National	600
Manhattan	196
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	84½
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	165
Merchants' Exchange	115
Metropolitan	2½
Mount Morris	410
Nassau	100
New-York County	150
New-York National Exchange

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank,
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
42 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement have been called for payment and must be paid to the respective depositaries on or before the following dates, viz.:

The second installments of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895;**

The third installments of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895;**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

The certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment, in order that the receipt for such payment may be noted thereon.

Installments of the assessment not paid on or before the above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share upon each installment in arrears; and the Committee reserves the right at any time to declare forfeited the rights of holders of certificates of deposit for stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates above specified.

The time for the deposit of Bonds and Stock without payment of a penalty having expired on **JULY 8TH, 1895,** deposits will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount of the Bonds and Stock deposited; but the Committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive any further deposits.

Dated 32 Nassau Street, New-York, July 9, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

New Municipal Loan.

$775,000

CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

30-Year 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund GOLD WATER BONDS,

PRICE TO NET ABOUT 4 1-4 PER CENT.

FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

27 & 29 Pine St., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK" of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5008.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the undernoted First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, dated June 1, 1891, that under the provisions of the Deed of Trust the said Bonds have been drawn by lot in the presence of the Trustee for redemption and payment, on the first day of December, 1895, at the offices of MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., in the City of New-York, at par and accrued interest to the said date, when interest thereon will cease:

Bonds Nos. 2, 30, 42, 97, 106, 133, 143, 166, 200, 219, 230, 255, 258, 269, 274, 309, 324, 341, 377, 432, 485, 455, 489, 502, 516, 519, 551, 580, 582, 590, 593, 611, 616, 651, 765, 769, 789, 800, 801, 808, 812, 843, 880, 902, 905, 910, 981, 995—a total of 46 Bonds, of $1,000 each.

GEORGE COPPELL, President.

New-York, July 17, 1895.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1895.

The following bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 19, 37, 48, 52, 57, 60, 93, 114, 124, 133, 143, 151, 165, 177, 179, 234, 250, 295, 332, 355, 358, 427, 443, 467, 476, 488, and 493, have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the undersigned Trustees, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 35 Broad St., on the 1st day of August next. Such interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WILLIAM MAHL, Trustee.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF

The United States Cordage Co.:

A plan of reorganization has been formed under which you have been invited to deposit your bonds with the Manhattan Trust Company. It appears to be the best of which circumstances admit. New money has to be raised, and no plan to raise it, except by a first lien, has yet been suggested. We have deposited our bonds and those we represent, and advise the prompt acceptance of this plan and the deposit of bonds under it as the only means, in our judgment, of averting further heavy losses. We believe that if the mills are closed and the business of the company passes to competitors, further disaster will result to the bondholders.

New-York, July 12, 1895.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
W. W. SHERMAN,
Prest. of Natl. Bk. Commerce,
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Prest. Chemical Natl. Bank,
DUMONT CLARKE,
Prest. Am. Exchange Natl. Bank.

United States Cordage Co.
REORGANIZATION.

New-York, July 12th, 1895.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the securities of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY, have extended the time for the deposit of securities to and including **July 26th, 1895,** under the plan of reorganization:

1. The plan proposed was arrived at after a careful examination of the property and business of the Cordage Company by disinterested persons familiar with the business and competent to judge.

2. The total of fixed charges proposed by the plan is the limit which the reorganized company should assume, and all that a consideration for the interests of bondholders and stockholders alike will warrant.

3. New capital, as proposed in the present plan, is absolutely necessary, and at an early day.

4. An underwriting in full has been obtained; no other plan is proposed, and no other underwriting exists; and an abandonment of the plan, with a subsequent closing of the going business of the Company, would be simply disastrous.

Deposits to be made with the **Manhattan Trust Company of New-York** as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, without assessment.

Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of $5.00 per share.

Preferred Stock, with first installment of $2.50 per share.

Common Stock, with first installment of $1.25 per share.

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after **JULY 26TH, 1895,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the method of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank reference furnished.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,132 BROADWAY, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.

BOSTON OFFICE,

85 STATE STREET.
DIRECT WIRES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL STREET, JULY 22d, 1895.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1895. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Wednesday, July 31, and reopen on Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.,
New-York, July 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Aug. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Corner Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
New-York, July 23, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank out of the earnings of the last six months, payable Aug. 1, 1895, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.—Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing August 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., N. Y. City.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, July 23, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable on and after August 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1895. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO., BIRMINGham, Ala., July 22d, 1895.—The coupons due August 1st, 1895, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York. W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO RAILWAY CO. FIRST CONSOLIdated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.—Coupons on the above, maturing August 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., N. Y. City.

Meetings and Elections.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Aug. 1, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Music in the Parks.

There will be music at Battery Park this evening at 8 o'clock by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band; at St. Mary's Park to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M., by Leibold's Twelfth Regiment Band; at Bronx Park to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M., by Crowley's Eighth Battalion Band, and on the Mall, in Central Park, to-morrow and Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Seventh Regiment Band.

GOLD SHIPMENTS CHECKED

The Firm of Nesslage, Colgate & Co. Dissolves and Recalls $150,000 — Divorce Suit Against Mr. Colgate.

Gold shipments were suddenly checked yesterday, and at the same time it was announced that a divorce suit had been brought at Trenton, N. J., against Starr Colgate of the firm of Nesslage, Colgate & Co., bullion dealers at 29 Wall Street.

Mr. Colgate had charge of the firm's operations, and his decision not to pay the current price for exchange started the export of gold driblets a fortnight ago. J. H. H. Nesslage, senior member of the firm, has been in such ill health for a year or longer that he could give little attention to business. The other member of the firm, E. H. Fuller, is an office man.

Mr. Nesslage visited his office yesterday. Whether firm affairs or other causes led to his visit, he asked Mr. Colgate regarding the divorce news. Mr. Colgate said he had no explanation to make, and then followed a conversation regarding personal or firm affairs which led Mr. Nesslage to say that he would avail himself of his right to declare the firm dissolved. Mr. Colgate went away, and the other partners thereupon withdrew from the hold of the steamship Fuerst Bismarck $150,000 in gold which had been sent there for shipment. Of this amount, $100,000 had been taken from the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Nesslage and Mr. Fuller said later in the day that they had made plans for future business.

Although the firm of Nesslage, Colgate & Co. was organized in 1887, the business was one of the oldest in Wall Street. Trevor & Colgate, the latter being James B. Colgate, Mr. Starr Colgate's father, succeeded Beebe & Co., who failed in 1857. The firm was afterward Colgate & Hoffman, James B. Colgate & Co., and the present firm. Mr. Nesslage was a manager in all the firms in which the Colgates were engaged until he became a partner, eight years ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Promises of a Binding Agreement to Maintain Railroad Rates.

As a result of the meeting of railroad officials at the Oriental Hotel, beginning Tuesday and ending at the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, it was announced yesterday that the chances were excellent for an agreement under which rates would be maintained. Those who took part in the proceedings seemed thoroughly impressed with the advantages of an alliance of the kind proposed, although missionary work was needed to convert some of them.

Diligence of the Working Committee appointed on Wednesday brought matters to a climax last night. The committee consisted of Oscar G. Murray, Vice President of the Big Four, and representing the Chesapeake and Ohio; E. B. Thomas, President of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western; William Duncan of the Baltimore and Ohio Southern; D. S. Gray, agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; Charles M. Hays, Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash; J. F. Goddard, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, and George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association.

This committee met early in the morning. Discussion had been so thorough at the Oriental that by that time its plan was simplified by knowledge of what would not be acceptable to the main body. By 1 o'clock, when the main committee came together, a report was ready for it, which had been unanimously adopted. It embodied the plan outlined in The New-York Times by Messrs. Goddard and Blanchard. The main committee approved it, and ordered it sent to President Ingalls, who was Chairman of the meeting. Last night Mr. Ingalls decided to call together the Presidents to act upon it this afternoon.

Should they ratify it, as is expected, railroad men agree that the roads will have demonstrated conclusively their earnest purpose to work together for the common good under a plan the best ever devised for this purpose.

Trolley Investigation Proposed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25.—City Attorney Toomey says that the more he examines the methods under which the traction company's electrical system was constructed here the worse they appear. He announced this morning that at the next meeting of the Common Council he would ask for an appointment of a competent investigating committee to assist him in getting at the bottom of the case. He will ask that it be given authority to employ stenographers and electrical experts to go over the entire system. President Radel of the traction company went to Newark yesterday, it is believed, to consult with the other Directors of the street car corporation. A syndicate there owns a large majority of the company's stock.

No Room for the Boycott.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25.—There is a threatened disruption of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, which is just now conspicuous by reason of its boycott of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad because of its effective opposition to differential freight rates. The George Arnold Grocery Company of this city, one of the largest in the South, has withdrawn from the association, but asserts that the boycott has nothing to do with the action. A different opinion and a widespread one prevails.

Annual Rumor Denied.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 25.—Col. E. C. Smith, President of the Central Vermont, when asked concerning the rumored deal between his line and the Grand Trunk, emphatically denied the rumor, and, when pressed for details, said the story was so absurd that the least said about it the better. It is safe to say, he said, that the Central Vermont Railroad will maintain its present independence. This rumor makes its apearance every year, and is as often denied.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York filed a petition in the Northern Ohio United States Circuit Court at Cleveland yesterday afternoon asking that a mortgage covering all the property of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company be foreclosed and the property sold. Similar petitions were filed in every United States court district through which the road passes. The Erie Road has been in the hands of receivers since 1893.

—The North Carolina Railway Company has received a proposition from the Southern Railway Company for a further lease of ninety-nine years from 1901, when the present lease expires. Vice President Andrews of the Southern offered the same rental paid under the present lease, $273,000 annually.

—The sale by order of the American Loan and Trust Company of $4,200,000 of trust mortgage bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company and $1,511,580 of first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway Extension Company at the Broadway salesroom yesterday was adjourned to Aug. 20.

—It is announced that the Cumberland Valley Railroad, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, has purchased the maps, unfinished road, and general effects of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is the last of the great West Shore settlement among the trunk lines in 1895.

—The Unadilla Valley Railroad, running from Bridgewater to New-Berlin, N. Y., a distance of twenty miles, was formally opened yesterday. It connects the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western with the New-Berlin branch of the New-York, Ontario and Western.

—Interests having in charge the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad say that they are not yet prepared to make any definite announcement regarding their plans.

Policeman Schaefer's Explanation.

Policeman Joseph A. Schaefer of the Charles Street Police Station visited the District Attorney's office to make an explanation of the contradictions in his testimony at the trials of Albert W. Brandes and Joseph Culbert, who were charged with picking a woman's pocket.

On Schaefer's testimony Brandes was convicted, but when he testified on Wednesday against Culbert the contradictions in his statements as to when and where he searched Brandes led Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, to discharge Culbert and also Brandes, after a rehearing.

Schaefer told Acting District Attorney Weeks yesterday that he did not commit perjury, but was somewhat confused when he described some of the details of searching the two young men. He accounted for the apparent contradiction in his testimony by saying that he searched Brandes twice.

The matter has not yet been laid before the Grand Jury.

PROFITS OF THE TRUST COMPANIES

An Increase of Dividends over Those Declared the Previous Year.

ALBANY, July 25.—The New-York Times has on previous dates printed abstracts of certain of the New-York and Brooklyn trust companies' reports for the year ended June 30. The abstracts here given conclude the reports of the twenty-six companies of the two cities named, swelling the aggregate resources to $377,719,534, the profits to $32,436,303, and the dividends to $3,582,500. The dividends show an increase of $22,500 over the previous year:

Resources.	Holland & New-York.	New-York Guaranty and Indemnity.
Bonds and mortgages	.....	$95,000
Stock investments	$711,894	5,306,747
Loaned on collaterals	288,788	4,863,965
Loaned on personal securities	10,408	38,621
Real estate	92,766	100,159
Cash items	50,141	4,583,342
Other assets	42,609	59,827
Total	$1,196,606	$15,047,661
Liabilities.		
Capital paid in	$500,000	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	205,826	1,500,000
Undivided profits	.....	402,919
Deposits in trust	15,048	1,037,761
General deposits	174,600	9,991,029
Other liabilities	301,132	115,052
Total	$1,196,606	$15,047,661
Profits during year	$8,093	$817,285
Interest credited	5,656	182,827
Expenses of institution	23,966	124,130
Dividends	.....	160,000
Deposits with interest	106,907	10,410,608
Rate of interest per cent	1 to 4	1 to 4

Elected by the Stock Exchange.

A. C. Bernheim, who died this week at Arverne, L. I., has been succeeded as a member of the Stock Exchange by James B. Skehan, his partner. Mr. Skehan was elected a member yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and Ibrinaff, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania";) at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Finance; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Asiatic Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Asiatic Prince.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 19, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

24TH SEASON.

By the SS. **Belgic** from **San Francisco, Aug. 24,** the first party of this season will leave for a **Grand Tour**

ROUND THE WORLD

visiting, in a leisurely manner, the chief places and objects of interest in **Japan, China,** the **Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe,** etc. Illustrated programme free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, July 31, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M.
Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P.M. | Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 AM | Campania, Aug. 31, 1 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, July 31, 2 PM | Jermanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM
Britannic, Aug. 14, noon | Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM
Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM | Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 P M

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, July 27, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent, Sat., July 27, 7 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf, Sat., Aug. 3, 4 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

New-York—London, Massachusetts, July 27.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, Aug. 5; Oct. 14; Jan. 6.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Aug. 26; Nov. 11; Feb. 8.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.

WARRIMOO, Aug. 16. MIOWERA, Sept. 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 26
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, July 30
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 2

Sirms have first-class passenger accommodations.

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Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon. Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.

DIRECT Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO CROSSING.

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2	*Columbia ....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria...Nov. 6.	†Ems .....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WAESLAND.....July 31 | NOORDLAND..Aug. 28
FRIESLAND.....Aug. 7 | KENSINGTON..Sept. 4
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | FRIESLAND...Sept. 11
WESTERNL'D..Aug. 21 | SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM | Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM
Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M | Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM

Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.

Steerage outward, $18; prepaid, $15.

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A CHARMING, COOL SEA VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.

HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S, PILLEYS ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.

Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.

For rates &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD,
9 STONE ST., NEW-YORK.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

H. Bashagen, E. D. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. Ga. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) Through Mountain car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sunday, for Stonington and Providence, connecting to NARRAGANSET

LIMIT OF BEAM REACHED

So Clyde Yachtsmen Think After Watching Valkyrie and Ailsa.

SKIMMING-DISH HULL OVERDONE

With Less Beam and Deeper Hull Britannia Was Best Down the Wind — Valkyrie's Tenderness Remedied.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, July 17.—The Valkyrie's tenderness on the 6th, the blowy Mudhook day, before she got the twelve tons of lead shipped, has been the source of much comfort and rejoicing to English Channel yacht builders and English Channel yachtsmen, as well as to the London press. The Valkyrie, like all famous yachts in recent years, was built on the Clyde, and toward the Clyde the jealousy of the English Channel is supreme. In old times when a Scottish or Irish yacht won in the Clyde, they had to cheer each other—English crews only looked on—and a good deal of the old spirit remains.

The twelve tons of lead added to the Valkyrie's ballast made all the difference, but the splendid display she made afterward at the Royal Clyde regatta has been only recognized in a half-hearted way. Overcanvased as she was on the 6th and crippled by her mainsail being all out of shape, with the gaff falling out to leeward, the Valkyrie was able to do the three-mile turn to windward from Kilcreggan to the flagship with a couple of tacks, while the Britannia and the Ailsa had to do a couple of short hitches as well. But if further proof were needed that the cutter was crushed with canvas on the 6th, she closed up on the Britannia and the Ailsa as soon as her balloon topsail was lowered.

In the windy weather, before the ballast was put aboard, the Valkyrie sailed down by the head a great deal more than she did on the first day in the light wind at Rothesay. It was quite a sight to see the cloud of spray bursting up about both bows. Going by the head, her counter was lifted out of the water, with her weather quarter bursting up tons of broken water in a style never seen in the Clyde before, and, with the wash of the lee quarter, leaving an extraordinary wake behind. The extra ballast shipped on board must have been trimmed well aft, since in her subsequent and last race she was not going by the head nearly so much, and the broken water sent up by her weather quarter had also nearly disappeared.

Mr. Watson hardly ever requires to improve the ballast trim of his racing yachts after they are built, but the Valkyrie has outwitted him altogether. Of course she is a very wide departure from the Britannia and the Valkyrie II., and he was so far designing in the dark. But undoubtedly he has designed a very fast cutter in light weather, and probably with her ballast right a very fast cutter in a breeze as well.

The timing of her first and second races gives no reliable record. It was only in her third or last race, with her additional ballast trimmed, that the record was reliable. There has been regret that the Valkyrie, in her present trim, could not be tried against the Britannia with a couple of reefs down and a jib-headed topsail, but the Britannia and the Ailsa finished in the Clyde on the 15th, and have left for the Campbeltown, Belfast, Dublin, and Cork regattas. And, with her big mast taken out, the cutter will have to wait for breezy trials till she reaches New-York.

In her last race it was observable that on the wind Valkyrie was still shoving her shoulder into the sea, while Britannia, Mr. Watson may be able to put right with a little more lead and trimming down aft. In this race Valkyrie allowed Ailsa 2 minutes 59 seconds and Britannia 4 minutes 2 seconds. The finish of the first turn was:

	H. M. S.
Valkyrie	1 42 12
Britannia	1 44 52
Ailsa	1 46 06

The finishes of the second and last turn were:

	H. M. S.
Valkyrie, (first prize)	4 31 16
Britannia, (second prize)	4 49 46
Ailsa	4 51 05

The canvas on Valkyrie, it is suspected, is too light. On the windy day it was badly out of shape, but the mainsail was still sitting badly even in the last race, although it had been previously unbent and an attempt made to clip it into shape.

The fine old Clyde schooner yacht Selene, 273 tons, now owned by the Messrs. Henderson of the Anchor Line, was built by the famous firm of Messrs. Robert Steel & Son of Greenock. In her first season she went round to the Solent, and in a race from Cowes to Cherbourg had the misfortune to beat all the English crack schooners. In a second race between Cowes and Plymouth the same misfortune befell her. An English Channel racing Captain explained to Capt. Campbell of the Selene, a Clyde man, that it was the English-made sails of Selene that gave her the speed. It so happened that the English-made sails of the Selene had to be altered and improved, on which the Captain retaliated by confessing he was not aware English-made sails required to be altered and improved before they went to race. This old story may comfort Americans, who regretted Mr. Ratsey of Cowes would not supply sails to any American yacht, much less to an American cup defender.

Talking with several people who could give an opinion over the build of Valkyrie III. and Britannia they have confirmed the opinion that if Mr. Watson had to design Valkyrie over again there would be more Britannia and less of Valkyrie in her build. The American skimming-dish hull is getting overdone here, and this fact has been notably illustrated by the forty-raters.

Fife's Isolde and Watson's Caress were built last Spring. Watson's Carina was a year ago, and is not such a pronounced skimming-dish. Indeed, she might be described as an advanced Britannia, and in the Clyde, whenever the breeze hardens, Carina can drop the two new forties. The extreme limit of beam seems to have been reached, of which Ailsa appears to be another witness. In strong breezes Britannia is the better cutter, notwithstanding Ailsa, being trimmed down by the stern with some more lead inside. As might have been supposed, with her small displacement Ailsa would have been best running, but Britannia, with a deeper body and less beam, is the best down wind. The deep-bodied challenger Genesta was about level with the defender Puritan down the wind. It was turning to windward that gave Puritan the race.

A good deal has been made of Watson's delay in building Valkyrie until he had seen how Fife's Ailsa would do in Spring in the Mediterranean. But these critics quite forget that Fife, for a couple of years previous to the building of Ailsa, had opportunities of studying both Watson's Britannia and Valkyrie II., as well as Vigilant. After Valkyrie II. was sunk in the Clyde by Satanita, last Summer, she was raised and was open to the closest inspection. The early success of the Ailsa in the Mediterranean over Britannia no doubt put Watson off his ground, but he soon began the grand spread of Valkyrie III., with the consequent fullness both forward and aft.

The speed of Vigilant most likely confirmed Mr. Watson's departure from Britannia, which remains the best cutter of her tonnage yet built here. But the good ship begins to show signs of the fast life she has been leading, with which the Prince of Wales now avoids mixing himself up—so say the Clyde crowd, who have been so much disappointed at the Prince's not arriving in the Clyde that the rumors so freely spread about his being on board the Britannia. Some people say that, beginning so early in the season in the Mediterranean, he is fagged with yacht racing—others say he had no need to go to the Mediterranean, his proper place being in the Clyde, where the finest yacht racing in the world is to be seen, and which is the recognized centre of the sport in the British Isles.

It is alleged that the Prince of Wales, being the Commodore of the Royal Squadron, has to confine himself to the squadron week in August on the Solent, in deference to the jealousy that is shown in the Solent toward the Clyde. Be this as it may, the fact that Valkyrie III. has done none of her trial trips in the Solent, but confined her racing altogether to the Clyde, has stirred up something like a boiling rage among the Solent yachtsmen and hotel keepers, more especially the latter, since trial matches of Valkyrie in the Solent meant floods of visitors. But compared with the Clyde the Solent is no place for trial matches, with its mud banks and six mile tides at the Needles, and troublesome navigation. Its great recommendation is steady breezes, the absence of heavy squalls, its superior arrivatic company, and superior hotel charges.

Britannia won at the Royal Western regatta, in the Clyde, on the 13th, beating Ailsa, after a tough fight, Ailsa being greatly improved by being trimmed down by the stern, with extra lead inside. At the Royal Largs regatta, on the 15th, Ailsa was not present on account of having to go up the Clyde to get the additional lead bolted on her lead keel in a more advantageous position than happened when she was spoiled on the Thames a couple of months since. The consequence was that Britannia, having no opponent at Largs, sailed over once round the course and won the prize.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Britannia sailed alone over the course on the two days, and lifted the prizes, and with these successes the Prince of Wales has been adding a new title to his many others of being a regular "pot hunter," a sobriquet which used to be given to yacht owners who lifted prizes wherever they could be lifted, and more especially when no dangerous rival was near. The Prince has not figured as a "pot hunter" on the turf, as the British taxpayer happens to know, but his yacht racing, in the meantime, does not threaten to be another disaster to the nation.

At the Royal Western, Watson's two-year-old forty-rater Carina led his new Caress, but Carina has been beating both Caress and Fife's new Isolde in the Clyde whenever the wind improved, the explanation being that our yacht designers are being overeducated by the Americans. And really, the explanation seems to be coming pretty near the truth. Carina may be reto be claimed as improved Vigilants, or, both Caress and Isolde have an equal right to be claimed as improved Vigilants, or, more correctly, overdone Vigilants.

Herreshoff's latest terror, the twenty-rater Niagara, is sickening the Clyde as she did the Solent. At the Royal Western in light and strong winds she fairly wiped out our newest home-made Yankee, Fife's Eucharis, the time at the finish being: Niagara, (first prize,) 3:47:45; Eucharis, 3:53:02. This, in a round thirty-mile course, is what an Irishman would call "a wholesome beating." At the Royal Largs on the 15th, the finish was Niagara, (first prize,) 2:45:27; Eucharis, (second prize,) 2:50:10, in a good, steady breeze.

Mr. William Clark of Newark, N. J., is Commodore of the Royal Largs, and was flag officer on board his 700-ton steam yacht Mohican at the club's regatta, and since Mr. Clark is a citizen of the United States, Niagara ought to have done even better. However, she did far too well for the new Fairlie Eucharis, and, since Fairlie is a sort of suburb of Largs, Largs was not happy over the result. Largs for various reasons was not impressed with the sailing of the Britannia round the course and lifting the prize, one reason, perhaps, being that the Britannia belongs to the Duke of Rothesay, and Rothesay in these later years has rather spoiled Largs, the time-honored yachting port of the Clyde.

But Mr. Gould, who always sails in the Niagara, must have been well pleased that his cutter was the boss of the Royal Largs regatta, and Mr. Clark had the greatest pleasure in handing him the prize. To have our American Commodore and the American Niagara winner at a Clyde regatta was a novelty which cannot too often be repeated, and unprejudiced Clyde yachtsmen are more than satisfied over the coincidence.

What the Clyde does hope for is that the Valkyrie will win the America's Cup, and that these shores will be invaded by American yachts intent on recapturing it. But if this should occur, the New York Yacht Club ought to insist that the Clyde, and not the treacherous Solent, be the battleground.

SUES HER BROTHER FOR LIBEL

Gets a Verdict of $200 Against Him—Newark Minister the Defendant—A Pulpit Utterance.

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—Brother and sister were arrayed against each other in the First District Court this morning in a suit for damages brought by Vittoria Dia against the Rev. Francesco Pesaturo. The latter is pastor of the First Italian Presbyterian Church, on Plane Street, of which Mrs. Dia was formerly a member.

The woman was expelled from the church Nov. 18, 1894, and it was because of alleged libelous statements made by the pastor that she brought suit. Trial of the case was had before Judge Trusdell and a jury.

In her affidavit, the plaintiff swore that the pastor openly had accused her before his congregation of being a woman of "unchaste and impure character." In a supplementary bill she asserted that her brother said she should be "expelled from the church for good reason."

The defendant entered a general denial of the charges.

The jury in ten minutes returned a verdict for $200 in favor of the plaintiff.

PRINCESS KAIULANI'S PENSION

It Goes over for a Year on Account of Active Opposition in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, July 18.—On account of the violent opposition made to the proposed pension of $4,000 a year for Princess Kaiulani, the Senate has tabled the item for action at the next year's session of the Legislature. The opposition proceeds chiefly from the more radical class of whites. The older residents generally favor the pension. Resentment at the violence of the royalists in the late insurrection is too recent for the impartial treatment of Princess Kaiulani's claims at this time. It is believed that the lapse of another year will prove favorable to her.

An important statement has been presented to the Senate by Finance Minister Damon, showing that, in consequence of the expenses of the insurrection, extra military outlay and police expenses, also the loss of revenue from the interruption of business, the finance had in one year, from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895, run behind to the amount of $167,000. This appeared in the reduction of the cash balance in the Treasury by $109,000 and in the increase of the floating debt by $58,000. In addition to the above, the bonded and interest-paying debt was in the same time increased by $212,000, which had been used for remunerative public works. The credit of the Government was excellent. All the bonds required were readily placed in Honolulu at par at 6 per cent.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN ARRESTED AGAIN

Charged with Assault and Battery by the Rev. Mr. Rigor.

VINELAND, N. J., July 25.—Mrs. Blanche Chamberlain of North Vineland has been again arrested on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by the Rev. G. W. M. Rigor. The assault grows out of the alleged persecution of the minister by Mrs. Chamberlain, which was heard in court a few days ago. The parties are all from North Vineland. On Friday Mrs. Chamberlain, according to the complaint, again liberated the pastor's cows. The pastor's son David remonstrated with the woman, and she thereupon struck him. The complaint then says that the Rev. Mr. Rigor walked up and said: "David, come away from that miserable woman; may the Lord have mercy on her soul."

"You are a thief and a scoundrel," the complaint states Mrs. Chamberlain cried, accompanying the words with a heavy blow on the pastor's head with her umbrella. Justice Miller will hear the case to-morrow.

Louisiana Rice Crop.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

Rice has for some years past become one of Louisiana's leading staple products, and that the full limit of development has not yet been reached is attested by the fact that annually the acreage is increased, and, when the elements are favorable, the yield is also augmented.

The coming rice crop promises to be larger than the largest crop yet recorded, that of three years ago, when the total yield approximated 2,000,000 bags. All the reports from the country point to a banner yield, unless the equinoctial storms should prove uncommonly severe.

Although low water in the river prevented the river crop from doing as well as it ought, nevertheless a large crop from that section is now practically assured. In the Calcasieu district, however, the outlook never was better. The season has been ideal so far, there being an abundance of water. A larger acreage was planted and the present prospects point to an immense yield, surpassing even the bumper crop of 1892.

Shot Dead with His Own Pistol.

BRANDENBERG, Ky., July 25.—George Robinson, the keeper of the workhouse in this place, was shot and killed this morning by Bland Shacklett, one of the Commissioners of the institution. Shacklett and another gentleman were riding into town in a buggy, and when within three miles of town Robinson rode out of a crossroad, and, it is said, began cursing Shacklett. Robinson soon began firing, and one bullet hit Shacklett in the mouth and lodged just behind the ear. Three others missed him. Shacklett, although wounded, took Robinson's pistol away from him and fired one shot into Robinson's right breast. The man fell and died in a moment.

WILL CONTEST THE AWARD

John O'Brien to Commence Action Against Aqueduct Commissioners.

THE JEROME PARK RESERVOIR BIDS

Mr. O'Brien's Counsel Says the Commissioners Have No Right to Give the Contract to a Higher Bidder.

Before the final award for the Jerome Park reservoir is made by the Aqueduct Commissioners, lively times are promised. John O'Brien, whose offer to do the work for $170,000 less than the successful bidder, John B. McDonald, was rejected, was busily engaged yesterday with his counsel, ex-Judge Edward Brown, getting his case in shape to contest the award to Mr. McDonald.

"I have been hard at work since this morning," ex-Judge Brown said to a reporter for The New-York Times late last evening, "putting our statement in form. We are to submit this statement by 4 o'clock to-morrow. By the action of the Commissioners, we are forced to put our protest on general grounds of law. They have utterly refused to give any reason for rejecting Mr. O'Brien's bid to do the work for $5,297,370 and accepting Mr. McDonald's bid of $5,472,080. They simply say that it is within their power under the statute to give the contract to any bidder, and we must, therefore, take up the fight on this ground.

"Had they made any charges against Mr. O'Brien, or advanced any reason for throwing him out, we could have gone into the matter on its merits. Now we are compelled to attack the powers claimed by the board, and that is what we propose to do in the statement in brief that I am preparing.

"It is absurd for the Commissioners to say they have the right to mulct the city in $170,000, as they are certainly doing in letting the contract to Mr. McDonald. It is true that the statutes give them discretion in the matter of awarding this and other contracts, but it has been held again and again by the courts in this State that this discretion must be exercised to the best advantage to the taxpayers. The Commissioners are simply trustees of the fund which is to be expended for this reservoir, and they are bound to discharge their trusteeship so as to conserve the best interests of the people. They are certainly not doing this when they give the work to a man who asks $170,000 more than another man, who, as far as the records in this case show, is on exactly the same footing as regards financial ability, honesty, and general competency as the higher bidder.

"If Mr. O'Brien's standing as a contractor is attacked we are ready and willing to meet the facts. It can certainly be shown that he is a man who enjoys the highest reputation in his line of work. He has just finished an $800,000 contract for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the same company has awarded him another contract for $1,000,000 in Boston, work upon which he is going to start at once. That is pretty good proof, it seems to me, that he's a man who does his work properly, for a private corporation is not bound by any consideration except economy and good service.

"In the face of these facts, the Aqueduct Board is certainly not justified in awarding the contract as it did. It is in the position of bank Directors who, having a building offered by one man for $300,000, and the same building offered by another for $560,000, choose to accept the latter's offer. The stockholders would most certainly object, and if the Directors insisted on their action because of their 'powers of discretion,' it would certainly not take the courts very long to upset the whole business and turn the Directors out."

"Then you mean to take the matter into court?" asked the reporter.

"Indeed we do," exclaimed Mr. Brown, "unless our protest is heeded, and the board reconsiders its action in letting the contract away from us, who are the lowest bidders."

"What form will your action take?"

"That has not yet been decided. We have several methods open to us. A taxpayer's suit would hold, and so would a number of other proceedings."

"How much there is to the claim of absolute discretion in this matter is shown by the action of the courts in the Brooklyn street railway franchises, that were granted in the discretion of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to one corporation, when another corporation was willing to pay for them. The grants were set aside because it was held that the discretion had not been exercised to the best advantage of the taxpayers."

Mr. Brown added that he did not charge any improper motives in the letting of the contract to Mr. McDonald.

At the office of the Aqueduct Board it was stated that no further action had been taken in connection with the contract. The Commissioners would wait until Mr. O'Brien's counsel put in their brief, and then lay the whole matter before Corporation Counsel Scott. If Mr. O'Brien is disposed to force the matter to an issue, as he has announced, the Aqueduct Commissioners are prepared, it was said, to give him all the fight he wants. They will go extensively, so it was reported, into his aqueduct contracts, concerning which there was a great deal of trouble. Charges of improper construction were made against several sections, and much work had to be gone over again. Mr. O'Brien and his partner, Mr. Clark, sued the city for much of this work, which they charged should have been credited as extra, the suits amounting to about $2,000,000. Those of the suits that went to trial were decided against the contractors.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—There Was No Contempt.—Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas has denied the application of Sydney Rosenfeld to have Messrs. Canary & Leader punished for contempt of court. Mr. Rosenfeld claimed that the title of the play "The Merry World," recently presented at the Casino, was an imitation of the title "The Mimic World," which belongs to him, and which Canary & Leder have also found from using. Judge Bischoff, in denying the application, said: "I think the defendants obeyed the spirit of the injunction by promptly substituting the word 'Merry' for 'Mimic' upon all the posters and advertisements of the play. That no injury is likely to result to the plaintiff through the public mistaking one title for the other is shown by the affidavits which he himself submits, all the affidavits stating that they noticed, and were attracted by, the change."

—Unfortunate Edward Bell.—Edward Bell, formerly of A. M. Palmer's company, and an actor of great prominence, is said to be an inmate of a sanitarium in Buffalo, his native city. Mr. Bell became addicted to the use of liquor in excessive quantities, and it finally interfered seriously with his performances as an actor. He retired from Mr. Palmer's company, and for some time past he has been a victim of the morphine habit. He was often seen in New-York hotels, completely stupefied by the drug. Recently he swallowed an overdose of morphine, from the effects of which he was rescued with difficulty. It was thought at the time that he had attempted suicide, and his friends had him placed in the sanitarium with the hope of reclaiming him.

—Robert Downing's Tour.—Robert Downing, the American tragedian, will continue to play his regular repertory next season, which includes "The Gladiator," "Ingomar," "Damon and Pythias," "Othello," "Virginius," and "Julius Cæsar," in conjunction with a magnificent production of Victorien Sardou's tragedy, "Helena," in which he will open his season Sept. 2, in Washington. He will be supported by a strong company, headed by Eugenie Blair. New costumes and scenery are being prepared for all the plays in his repertory, each of which will have a grand production. "Helena," it is said, will cost the actor $20,000 before the curtain rises on the first act.

—"A Trip to Chinatown."—John S. Sandford, formerly with the Bostonians, has been engaged as business manager for Laura Biggar and Burt Haverly's tour in Hoyning "A Trip to Chinatown," which begins Sept. 2 and continues for a season of forty weeks. In the course of its travels the company will visit the Pacific coast and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The tour is under the direct management of H. S. Taylor's Managers' Exchange of this city.

—Stuart Robson's New Play.—In the new play which Stuart Robson is to present next season electricity is the motive power, and invention the theme. He will appear as a young inventor, who invades Washington with the model of an electric man-of-war, which he endeavors to induce the Construction Board of the Navy Department to accept. The model, which is said to be a gem of electrical construction, will be exhibited in the play.

—"The White Slave."—Bartley Campbell's play, "The White Slave," is to be given a grand revival next season under the management of Robert and John B. Campbell, sons of the dead author. The piece will be presented in an elaborate manner. The Campbell brothers will make a tour of the country with the play, visiting all the large cities.

—Kathryn Kidder Coming Home.—Kathryn Kidder is expected to arrive here from Europe tomorrow on the City of Paris. Her season in "Mme. Sans-Gene" will open Sept. 30, in Cleveland, Ohio.

VISITORS INVADE STATE CAMP

Fifteen Hundred Friends of Company F, Eighth Battalion, Go to Peekskill from New-York—Pranks of Officers.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, July 25.—The camp was quiet and orderly this morning, and the drills and lectures took place as usual. In the afternoon the camp was invaded by 1,500 friends of Company F, Eighth Battalion, who came from New-York on the steamer Myndert Starin.

Up the hill from the wharf they marched, tailor-made girls, Summer girls, and bicycle girls in bloomers. There were at least twenty girls to every man in the party. The only way to account for the scarcity of men is to suppose that they fear that a man without a uniform does not count up here. It is certainly so.

Some of the civil attachés here have donned white trousers, blue coats, and campaign hats, but they are not so attractive to fair visitors as the rank and file.

The excursionists swarmed about everywhere. They peeped into the tents, sauntered over the parade grounds, and picnicked in the groves on the bluff.

The Eighth Battalion, Saturday afternoon, will give a dress parade in Harlem. It will be relieved by the Twenty-second Regiment and the Sixty-ninth Battalion.

Company A of the Eighth Battalion paraded with the battalion to-night for the first time. It made an excellent showing, considering that it is a new company.

Lieut. Leushner of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment, representing the Burgess Gun Company of Buffalo, to-day showed to Gen. McAlpin the new folding Burgess gun. It is a magazine gun, holding eight cartridges, and folds up so that it can be carried in a holster beneath the coat. Gen. McAlpin thought well of it, and said it would be an excellent gun for the use of a bicycle corps.

The officers of the Seventy-fourth Regiment had a lively time last night going the rounds and dumping their brother officers out of their cots. Each victim was made to join the crowd, and, by the time they were through, they had most of the officers of the regiment as members.

Riley, the boatman who was arrested for running his boat without a license and resisting arrest, was to-day sentenced by Judge Halstead to four months in "Crow Hill" prison.

Gen. McLewee, when expressing his opinion of the officers in camp this week, said: "They are 'way up."

It was announced officially to-day that Gov. Morton and staff will visit camp next Monday.

COUNTY REPAIRED GOTT'S HOUSE

THREE WITNESSES CONTRADICT THE COMMISSIONER.

Men Employed in the Brooklyn Charities Department Were Sent to Work in Col. Gott's Home.

Hugo Hirsh, counsel to the Assembly Cities Sub-Committee that is making an inquiry into the workings of the Kings County Charities Commissioners prior to the present administration, obtained some interesting facts from the witnesses yesterday in the Brooklyn City courtroom.

Three witnesses testified that they worked in Col. B. Frank Gott's residence, and were paid by the county for their work. They put in washtubs and fixed the plumbing.

Col. Gott, when he was on the witness stand said that no work was done in his house by the county employes. The testimony yesterday was in direct contradiction.

Joseph Altenbrand, a carpenter of 362 Clifton Place, who is now in the employ of the Charities Department, testified that he was paid $2.75 a day, and that he looked over the lumber, and if it was not up to specifications, he rejected it.

He testified to putting up an old plazza in front of the almshouse, and was assisted by pauper labor. The lumber used in this work was worth $15, and it took him three weeks to make the repairs.

He and others built a plazza in front of the hospital, and it took four carpenters four weeks to build it. It cost $700.

The witness remembered Leonard Tracy, the pugilist, whose name was on the pay rolls as a painter. Tracy, he said, was in the department more than a year, and he never saw him have a paint brush in his hands.

Carpenter Altenbrand said that he had done work in Col. Gott's house in St. James Place. He had made a washstand, which in his shop one day, and the next he put it in Col. Gott's house. The tub was made from lumber purchased by the county.

He said he was paid by the county for the work, as Col. Gott did not pay him. He had also seen Plumber Patrick Connolly there, and Michael Murphy, a carpenter.

Witness was asked what he estimated the work and material worth on the chapel which had cost the county between $30,000 and $50,000. He said the chapel was worth about $8,000.

Patrick Connolly, a plumber, who for fifteen years had been in the employ of the county, testified that he received $3 a day, and he believed that in three years he had seen Tracy at work a half dozen times. He testified that he had also worked for Col. Gott's Brooklyn house. He had painted a closet, and also did some plumbing work. The material he used he took from the county buildings.

He said that Col. Gott asked him to do the work.

Q.—Were you at Col. Gott's house more than once in the daytime? A.—It may be.

Q.—What time in the year was it? A.—In the early Spring.

Q.—Were you paid by the county for the work in Col. Gott's house? A.—Yes.

Q.—The pay went into the regular time book? A.—Yes.

Q.—Col. Gott paid you nothing? A.—No.

Q.—You are quite friendly with Col. Gott? A.—Not particularly.

Q.—Has any one spoken to you about this investigation. Have any friends of the former Commissioners made any suggestions about this? A.—No.

Edward Newman of 400 De Kalb Avenue is a plasterer. He said he had done some small work in Col. Gott's house, in St. James Place. He had fixed the parlor ceiling. He was also asked about Tracy, the painter, and he said he had seen him at work. He also said that Tracy had a saloon in Clifton Place, which he visited.

Q.—Who was in charge of Tracy's saloon when he was painting fences, a work which other witnesses fail to recall? A.—His wife, I suppose; I saw her there.

Q.—When Tracy was at the Sullivan-Corbett fight, who did his work? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You knew he was at the fight? A.—I heard so; yes, Sir.

Michael Murphy, a carpenter, was another of the county help who was paid by the county for working in Col. Gott's house. He did some work in the bathroom, and was driven from the county buildings to Col. Gott's house in a wagon.

He testified that he believed the work done on the chapel would not cost more than $8,000. He knew he would be glad to build it for $15,000.

He also visited Leonard Tracy's saloon, and said that many of the county employes were frequent visitors. They went there to get a drink.

Ex-Commissioner George H. Murphy was next called to the stand. He had been in the room during the examination of the witness. He was asked:

Q.—You heard previous witness's testimony as to work done in Col. Gott's house? A.—Yes; I didn't hear anything about the work being done in county time.

Q.—Col. Gott testified that the work was done out of hours; would you credit Mr. Altenbrand or Col. Gott? A.—I see Mr. Altenbrand is here and I believe what he said was true.

Mr. Murphy was then questioned concerning the balance bids, as shown by the schedules. He said that while the balance bids were a good thing for the contractor, it was not in the interest of the department. He did not come to this conclusion, however, until Mr. Hirsh had made it clear to him.

The investigation will be continued to-day.

The Big State of Texas.

From The St. Louis Republic.

It is not likely that Texas will, in this generation or the next, avail itself of its right, granted by Congress in the act of admission, to create four additional States out of its domain. No true Texan will hear with patience any suggestion of dismembering the great republic born at San Jacinto. But Texas, with its 270,000 square miles, has room enough and to spare for four States, each as big as all New-England, and at the present rate of increase it could soon give each of them 1,000,000 inhabitants.

A Practical View of It.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Dukane—So young Timberwheel has succumbed to Cupid and married the ugly Miss Roxgalore.

Gaswell—You mean he has succumbed to cupidity.

RENTAL CLAUSE CUT OUT

New-Jersey Steamboat Company Surprises the Dock Board.

CRITICISM FOR J. SERGEANT CRAM

Question of the Propriety of the Board's Former President in Changing, as Claimed, the Wording of a Letter.

The Dock Board on June 28 last instructed its Secretary to present a bill to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company for the rental of 18,424 square feet of land under water, at the outer end of Pier (old) 41, North River. The rate of rental was fixed at 25 cents a square foot, the regular charge. The bill rendered was $4,606.75 a year from March 21, 1893, until May 1, 1895.

Instead of paying the bill, the steamboat company asked the board for a hearing. It was granted, and set down for yesterday, when there appeared David McClure, the attorney of the company; William P. Prentiss, its counsel; William W. Everetts, President of the company, and John Englis, one of its Directors.

Mr. McClure protested against the payment of the bill, and cited legal reasons why it should not be pressed. He said the company owned all the land at the inner end of the pier, and that the understanding between the company and the last Dock Board was that, when a rate of compensation should be fixed, it would be merely nominal.

"When the company requested the board's permission to build an extension to the outer end of Pier 41, the city receive a portion of the inner end of the same pier along West Street. At least such an agreement was made," Mr. McClure said, "that it would be a sort of exchange, the company also agreeing to pay to the city a rate of compensation, to be fixed by the President and Treasurer of the board, after the relative values of the extension at the outer end of the pier and that portion granted to the city or Dock Board by the company.

"There was thought to be a possibility that the Dock Board might owe the company money at the time," concluded Mr. McClure.

President O'Brien referred Mr. McClure to a letter written by Augustus T. Docharty, the Treasurer of the former board, to the steamboat company. It was dated Nov. 25, 1892, and was as follows:

Gentlemen: Pursuant to the action of the Board of Docks, at a meeting held Oct. 20, 1892, permission is hereby granted you to build temporary wall to extend and lengthen Pier (old) 41 North River out to the pierhead line of 1890, in accordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by the board, and to be constructed under the direction and supervision of the Engineer in Chief of this department. Compensation to be paid for the use of the land under water by the said extension at a yearly rental to be determined by the President and Treasurer on the completion of surveys of the premises cut off by the new wall.

A copy of this letter was in the possession of William P. Prentiss, the company's counsel. He produced it. When Commissioner Einstein read it he was greatly surprised. The words, "at a yearly rental" were scratched off, and the initials "J. S. C." were over the erased words.

"Do you mean to say," asked Commissioner Einstein, "that Mr. Cram changed those resolutions of the board, and neglected to make the change show in the records of this department?"

Mr. Prentiss said that the letter with the words "at a yearly rental" in it was sent to the company. It would not accept the terms, and the words were scratched out at the company's request.

Mr. McClure thought that, as the matter was left to the President and Treasurer of the board, the President, Mr. Cram, had a perfect right to make such changes as he saw fit. He said that the letter as amended represented the agreement between the committee acting for the company and the Dock Board, and that the old board had ratified Mr. Cram's action.

President O'Brien did not see what the last statement and produced the impression copy of a letter dated June 10, 1893, wherein the Treasurer, the President of the old board recommended that the rate of compensation for the extension be held in abeyance pending the extension of the new bulkhead wall through the inner end of Pier 41. The letter is signed by J. Sergeant Cram and James J. Phelan.

Commissioner Einstein said that he thought the action of Mr. Cram irregular to a degree, and wondered that a man should dare take such a liberty with the public records of a board.

Mr. Prentiss said that on several occasions his name did not appear on the minutes when he had appeared at the meetings.

"It is not due to Mr. Prentiss's modesty that he didn't get in the records," said President O'Brien.

"Didn't have to watch everybody in those days," said Mr. Prentiss.

"Mr. Cram is in the country," spoke up President O'Brien. "Bring him down here and perhaps he'll explain."

"It wouldn't be dignified," said Mr. McClure.

"Now see here," said Commissioner Einstein. "Mr. Cram got a salary for acting as the President of the board; he accepted that salary and he swore to do his duty as a public officer. It will not hurt Mr. Cram's manhood to come down here and explain an irregular action. If he isn't man enough for that—well, I don't know."

President O'Brien said that he didn't propose to adopt any methods used by the old boards, and added that the board did not intend to be arbitary, and showed that by not removing the company's extension.

This brought Mr. McClure to his feet with a jump. Pointing his finger at Mr. O'Brien, he shouted:

"You can't do it, it's not in your power to do that. We wouldn't permit you to do that. We came here as private citizens and we are bound to get our rights."

"You will get everything in the world that is just, but nothing more," answered President O'Brien.

The steamboat company is willing to pay 20 cents a square foot, but not more, for the 18,000 square feet of land under water. The board will take the case up again at its next meeting.

Lawyer and Gentleman.

From The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

A Kansas "attorney" who lacked brains enough to carry him successfully around a corner recently retired from the legal profession, giving as the excuse that "one cannot be a gentleman and a lawyer at the same time." If a lawyer cannot be a gentleman, there is something wrong with the man, and not with the profession. The law is among the noblest of the professions. It calls forth the better impulses of the man, and its ranks have numbered statesmen, patriots, soldiers, teachers, the noblest defenders of the poor and the institutions under which we live. With the proper observance of its ethics, no lawyer can be other than a gentleman, the best representative of the glory and honor of the American citizen.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Phoenix Toilet Paper Company of Phoenix, Oswego County; capital, $3,000; Directors—Frank M. Breed, Albert P. Merriam, and Henry C. Breed of Phoenix and W. A. Bingham of New-York City.

Queen City Rubber Company of Buffalo; capital, $7,500; Directors—William G. Morse and John L. Choyer of Buffalo, and Frank D. Hamilton of Chester, Mass.

The Angelica Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company of Angelica, Allegany County; capital, $5,000; Directors—Jay Hodgson, C. B. Hooker, Charles Lounsbury, Jeremiah E. Closser, Orren Smith, Charles Jacobs, Andrew K. Fletcher, S. S. Palmer, and N. P. Little of Angelica.

Island Park Association of the town of Colonie, Albany County, to conduct racing, trotting race meetings, &c.; capital, $700; Directors—A. P. McDonald of Albany; Martin Payne, James R. Hoyt, and A. Cunningham of Troy, and A. T. Phelps of West Troy.

The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, principal office in Castleton; Trustees—C. W. Hunt, Cornelius G. Kolff, George J. Greenfield, Edward P. Doyle, John M. Pendleton, J. B. Pearson, De Witt Stafford, A. L. King, John Westbrook, R. Siedenberg, W. A. Johnston, Charles F. Zeutgraf, Jacob I. Housman, Frank S. Gannon, Charles E. Griffith, Guy A. Irving, Howard R. Bayne, George Cromwell, Mrs. Eva Bechtel, David J. Tysen, and Azel F. Merrill.

The Altergelier Association, a political club, to have headquarters at the corner of Livingston and Sheriff Streets, in New-York City; Trustees—Samuel Horr, President; Tohl Trenner, Vice President; Moritz Blumenstein, Financial Secretary; Simon Horr, Recording Secretary; Isaac Applebaum, Treasurer; Abram Fischer, Sergeant at Arms; Ignatz Greenfield, First Trustee; Adolph Nussbaum, Second Trustee; Henry Sigelbag, Third Trustee.

SHOT NEAR HIS SHIP, HE SAYS

Capt. Quick of the Vessel El Rio Believes They Came from the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

On her trip from New-Orleans to this port, the Morgan Line steamship El Rio passed Scotland Lightship at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning. When about a mile south of the light, a shot from the Sandy Hook proving ground, so her commander, Capt. Quick, says, passed within fifty feet of the boat's bow, and dropped into the water about an eighth of a mile to the seaward.

This caused considerable excitement aboard El Rio and much alarm was felt when a few minutes later a second shot fell directly in the ship's wake and only a short distance astern.

Owing to the presence of a thick haze on the water, the ship was moving slowly and under easy steam. Capt. Quick was indignant, and declared that the danger to his crew and ship was great.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., July 25.—Capt. Frank Heath, commanding officer of the proving ground at Sandy Hook, was questioned in regard to the report of Capt. Quick of El Rio, which arrived this morning from New-Orleans. Capt. Heath said:

"Careful outlook was made before each shot, and we do not think the steamer was at any time in danger. The firing was done from a twelve-inch rifled mortar, mounted on a carriage of a new pneumatic pattern, designed by H. A. Spiller of Boston. The recoil is taken up by compressed air. Results so far satisfactory. Tests will be completed in a couple of weeks."

NASSAU RAILROAD DECISION EXPECTED

Rumored in Brooklyn that It Is Favorable to the Company.

The appeal of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company from the decision of Justice Smith in the case of John Adamson has been before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and it is said the decision will be handed down to-day.

Justice Smith declared that the Nassau Electric Railroad Company had obtained its franchise through fraud, and he declared it null and void. The railway company has laid its track all over the city, and has spent, it is said, $3,000,000 in the work.

It was rumored in Brooklyn last night that the decision of the General Term would be in favor of the railroad company, of which P. H. Flynn is President, but a reporter for The New-York Times was unable to learn anything about it.

At the office of Edward M. Grout of counsel for Mr. Adamson it was said that the decision was expected to-day. They had not heard that the decision was favorable to Mr. Flynn. At the office of Mr. Flynn n

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

To-morrow's Notable Sale of Restricted Lots at Edgemere—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

A notable sale at auction to-morrow will be that held by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan at Edgemere, which lies between Arverne and Wave Crest. One hundred and ninety lots are to be disposed of in plots of four, all rigidly restricted so as to keep up the character of the neighborhood as a place for Summer homes. A magnificent hotel is on the property. Water, gas, and electric lights have been introduced, and will be extended. The houses to be built must all be set back twenty feet from the street line, and no stables will be allowed except between the railroad tracks and Jamaica Bay. The sale will begin, rain or shine, at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow. Stages will run between 2 and 4 P. M. from the Arverne Hotel and the Far Rockaway Station. The average running time from Long Island City to Edgemere is less than thirty-seven minutes.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Robert Wallace, to Harriet Holder, at about $28,000, the four-story American basement limestone dwelling, 314 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 58.6 by 102.2. This is the last of a row of such dwellings recently completed by Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Louis Bauer has sold, at $70,000, the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 25 by 96 by 100.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Pincus Lowenfeld, the three three-story brownstone dwellings, 328 to 332 East Eighty-first Street, each 15 by 98, at about $22,500.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure of mortgage, four 3-story and basement brick dwellings, 313, 315, 319, and 323 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, beginning forty-three Feet east of Walton Avenue. All were bought by the plaintiff, Robert Clarence Dorset, No. 33, which has 17.8 by 89.4¼ by 17.10½, brought $7,083.34; 315, which is 17.8 by 91.10½ by 17.10½ by 89.4¼, brought $7,083.34; 319, which is 17.8 by 103.4⅝ by 17.8 by 103.1¼, went at $6,583.34, as did also 323, which measures 18.6⅞ by 102.10⅝ by 18.6⅞ by 102.6.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows: By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Hopkins, referee, 8 to 14 Clinton Street, east side, 100 feet south of Houston Street, 75 by 100.2, two-story brick synagogue and three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $52,510.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Amelia A. Barnum to 329 Lexington Avenue, east side, 24 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 23.6 by 80, four-story brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, one-story frame office, by W. Farrell Smith of 2,356 Jackson Avenue; cost, $125.

King's Bridge Road, north side, about on line of Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Isaac M. Dyckman of King's Bridge; cost, $1,050.

Dash's Lane, east of Riverdale Avenue, by Elizabeth E. Burgess, alterations to a one-story loft and frame stable; cost, $800.

No. 275 West Twenty-second Street, by Mary Dregg, alterations to a four-story flat and boarding house; cost, $100.

Park Avenue, Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, Murray Hill Hotel, by the Hugh Smith estate alterations to a ten-story brick hotel; cost, $5,275.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 25.

WALL ST, 59 and 61, and other property, one-quarter part, John S. Schultze, executor, &c., of James Brown, to John C. Brown and others. $1

SAME PROPERTY, one-quarter part; same to same. 1

SAME PROPERTY, one-quarter part; same to same. 1

SAME PROPERTY, one-quarter part; same to same. 1

187TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 150x100, and other property, John C. Brown, executor of James Brown, to Mary Louisa Potter. 31,900

185TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 38.4x100, Newbury D. Lawton and wife to John F. Dowd. 1

79TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 4th Av, 40x92.44 and 46 East 19th St; John Sloane and wife to the Central Real Estate Association. 100,000

83D ST, s s, 218.4 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.5; Jacob Kahn and wife to Emanuel S. Kahn, one-quarter part. 1

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, s s, 302.2 ft n of Bailey Av, 27.6x98 to Bailey Av 225x89.2; Elizabeth T. Garland to William F. Garland and another. 700

102D ST, 217 East; Fannie Strauss to Max C. Baum. 21,000

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 134th St, 50x90.6; Albert Bogert to Uranla C. Welling. 15,250

37TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Fannie Browning, individually and as executrix of Thomas B. Coddington, to Henry Korn. 19,500

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 136th St, 20x90; Anna E. Lyon to James C. Truman. 1

137TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 75x100; Mary Louisa Potter and husband to Mary E. Brown. 11,925

121ST ST, 206 and 208 West; Max Marx and wife to Napoleon J. Haines, executor, &c., and others. 33,500

MATILDA ST., s e s, n e half part of Lot 155 map of Washingtonville; Matthew Hindbaugh and wife to Edward A. Flint. 3,150

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 135.5 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x—x—x7.3 to King's Bridge Road x22.6x88.6; William Burley and wife to John Kerr. 10

153D ST, 449 West; Napoleon J. Haines, executor of Mary E. Haines, and others, trustees, to Max Marx. 3,500

37TH AV, 90; Delano Calvin, referee, to Richard Collins and another. 87,000

CLINTON ST, 105 and 107; Bernard Heller and wife to John Kehoe. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Rufus W. Peckham, jr., referee, to Bernard Heller. 9,000

CLINTON ST, 107; same to same. 8,200

27TH ST, 217 West; Samuel Blumenthal and wife to Catharine E. Kenny. 12,000

PEARL ST, 971; John F. Dowd and wife and Dennis Shea to Charles A. Schieren. 1

101ST ST, s s, 353.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.6x irregular; Henry Kornahrens and wife to George Baltzer. 1

PALISADE AV, w s, 33 ft n of bands of William H. Appleton, tract containing 3 208-1,000 acres; Rogers H. Bacon to Mary L. H. McGill, while Alive. 1

89TH ST, 17 West; George, Edgar, and Theodore Kilian and wives to Jason H. Tuttle. 1

101ST ST, s s, 353.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.6x irregular; George Baltzer to Henry Kornahrens and wife. 1

134TH ST, 119 West; Daniel Oth and wife to Katharina Hassinger, ex prop. and ux. 1

DUANE ST, 153, and 34 West Broadway; John De Ruyter and wife to Euphenna Coffin. 1

136TH ST, 309 West; Richard P. Greenwood to Edwin W. De Leon. 1

53D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Ruth A. and David Wallace to Aaron Buchsbaum. 1

65TH ST, n s, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.5; Edmund Coffin and wife to John De Ruyter. 20,250

117TH ST, 441 East; James A. Wood to Patrick J. Conolly. 10

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 34.10x100.11; William Stainton to Emma Krug. 6,000

COLLEGE AV, w s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Mary Wimpress to Ann E. and Mary F. Wimpress. 1

COLLEGE AV, s e c, 25 ft s w of 143d St, 25x100; Ann E. and Mary F. Wimpress to Mary Wimpress. 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 145 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; P. H. & Hans Heise to Anna F. O. Heise, all title. 1

3D AV, e s, Lot 149, map of Morrisania, 16.8x88.2; Eliza Prescott to George Chappell. 8,500

FOREST AV, e s, 265.4 ft n of Strong Av, 37.10x100; Lavinia C. Brown to William Fussell. 2,700

FREDERICK ST, e s, 116.8 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8x87.6; Frank A. Bjorkegren and John A. Bjorkegren to Neta J. Bjorkegren. 1

LOT 3, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Thomas J. Fell. 800

FYNE ST, s s, 226 ft w of Bayard St, 25x157; Magdalena F. Smith to Robert L. Leslie. 1,065

TOPPING ST, w s, 430 ft n of 174th St, 16.6x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Philip Hahn and wife. 4,450

LOT 338, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Michael Brien and wife. 1,775

LOT 407 to 409; same to Richard J. Shannon. 1

LOTS 185 and 194, map of Arden property; East Chester and Westchester, N. Y.; Frank G. Swartwout and wife to William F. Auerbach. 1

DELANCEY PLACE, w s, Lots 171 and 172, map of Downing estate, Van Nest Station, 50x95, and other property; Otis W. Field and wife to Katharine Heuser. 700

DELANCEY PLACE, w s, Lots 171 and 172, same map; Katharine Heuser to John Ohlwein, jr. 700

3D AV, w s, 500 ft s of 1st St, 100x100, also e s of 2d Av, 600 ft s of 1st St, 25x100.4x irregular; Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, trustees of Louis E. Lesbroussart to Adele Lecocq. 4,000

LOTS 185, 303, 304, 402, 403, and 732, mortgage map of Arden property; William F. Auerbach and wife to Richardson C. Layton. 1

LOTS 303, 304, 402, 403, and 522, same map; Matilda Fraser to William F. Auerbach 3,700

Recorded Leases.

KEVAN, William, executor of Charles Osborn, to Frederick Volckmann; 5 Park Place, 4 years. $3,300

MULLER, John, to Catharine McBride; 2,248 3d Av, 2¾ years. 900

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Henry Ficken; 1,790 Park Av, s w corner of 124th St, 5 years. 1,200

WALTHER, Wilhelmine, to Emilie Strauch; 57 2d Av; store, 3 10-12 years. 900

Recorded Mortgages.

BUSSE, William, and wife to the North New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Fox St, 95.4 ft s of Intervale Av, installments. $3,750

SAME to Neta J. Bjorkegren; same property, 3 years. 575

BRIEN, Michael, and wife to E. B. Levy; Lot 338, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 975

BREEN, Anna M., to Dorinta Armstrong; n w s of Catharine St, Lot 268, map of Washingtonville, 3 years. 700

BYRNE, Mary E. B., to Elizabeth Finney; s s of 26th St, 72 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year. 1,000

BUCHSBAUM, Aaron, to the Bank of Savings of the City of New-York; s s of 53d St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years. 10,000

AUERBACH, William F., and wife to E. V. Burton; Lots 185, 303, 304, 402, 403, and 532, map of Arden property, 2 years. 1,100

CHAPPELL, George, and another to William H. Luno; e s of 3d Av, 63.6 ft s from n w corner of subdivision No. 2 of Lot 149, map of Morrisania, installments. 5,000

SAME to Abbie H. Wightman; same property, 1 year. 500

CLARKE, Walter J., to Leopold Leo; centre line of Wadsworth Av, 125 ft n of 175th St, demand. 1,465

COLLINS, Richard, and another to D. C. Calvin, referee; 59 5th Av, 3 years. 75,000

DE LEON, Edwin W., to Richard B. Greenwood; n s of 136th St, 209 West, 1 year. 100,000

FREY, Francis, and wife to Margarethia Herlt and another, executors, &c.; n s of Delancey St, 60 ft e of Orchard St, 5 years. 12,000

SAME to Mary E. Eddison; n s of Delancey St, 326 ft e of Orchard St, 5 years. 12,000

FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to Judson S. Todd; 169 Mercer St, 1 year. 50,000

SAME to James J. Phelan; same property, 1 year. 23,000

GARLAND, William F. and Henry S., to Elizabeth Garland; e s of Old Albany Post Road; 392.1 ft n of Bailey Av, 3 years. 700

GRAY, Robert J., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n w s of Rider Av, 243 ft s of 144th St, 1 year. 10,000

HELLER, Bernard, to Jonas Well and another; 105 and 107 Clinton St, installments. 16,000

KEYS, William E., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 59th St, 123.4 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year. 6,500

KAHN, Emanuel S., and others to the New-York Pathological Society; 320 East 53d St, 5 years. 5,000

KEHOE, John, to Bernard Heller; 105 and 107 Clinton St, demand. 2,000

SAME and wife to Jacob Hirsh; n e corner Bleecker and Wooster Sts, 1 year. 6,000

LESLIE, Robert, to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Pyne St, 625 ft n of Bayard St, installments. 2,750

LECOCQ, Marie A. A. to Frederic and Charles Coudert, executors and trustees; e s of 3d Av, 500 ft s of 1st St, (Westchester,) 4 years. 4,000

LERCH, Sophia, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 3d Av and 155th St, 1 year. 12,000

MENDES, Henry P., and wife to the State Bank; 2 West 23d St, note. 5,000

MARKENT, Hannah and another to E. M. Hough; s s of Jefferson Av, 273.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 3 years. 2,000

McGILL, Mary L., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of Palisade Av, 33 ft n of lands of William H. Appleton, 1 year. 22,500

McGINN, John, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 103th St, 117.6 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 2,000

MAAS, Lewis, and wife to Sigmund Grabenheimer; n e s of 48th St, 20 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years. 3,500

MAHON, Edward J., to James Everard; s e corner of 2d Av and 75th St, 1 year. 2,350

ORTH, Daniel, and another to Henry Bossert; e s of 9th Av, 20 ft s of 46th St, leasehold. 4,000

ORCUTT, Caroline S., to George Ehret; s s of 69th St, extends from Av A to East River, 1 year. 10,000

REGGIO, James F., and wife to John C. Vandenheuvel; 69 Irving Place, 1 year, (two mortgages). 4,000

ROBIE, Elizabeth, to A. B. Cromwell; n s of 165th St, 351.0 ft e of Boston Av, 2 years. 25,000

ROONEY, Catherine M., to J. L. Wells, as Trustee; w s of Simpson St, 277 ft n of Home St, 3 years. 4,000

REEDY, Gottlieb, and wife, to S. A. Briggs and another, executors; s e s of Matilda St, Lot 153, map of Washingtonville, 3 years. 2,000

REEBER, John J., and wife to Abbie H. Wightman; e s of Sedgwick Av, 455.4 ft n of Renwick property, (two mortgages,) 1 year. 1,700

STEURER, Freda, to Freda Hartman; w s of Washington Av, 117 ft n of 168th St, 5 years. 1,000

SAUER, Frederick, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e s of 91st St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and other property, (four mortgages,) 3 years. 80,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and others to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 90th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 28,000

TENNEY, Willie A., and another to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of Madison Av, centre line between 98th and 99th Sts, 5 years. 40,000

SAME to Amos Tenney; same property, 1 year. 5,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and wife to George A. Miller, and another, trustees, e s of Bathgate Av, 53.6 ft s of Samuel St, 5 years. 2,700

SAME to Hoffman Miller, administrator, &c., 208 Bathgate Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years. 5,400

TOWNER, Henry, and wife to Philip W. Truauf; s s of 1st Av, Lot 363, map of Washington, 5 years. 700

VAIL, Frances, to M. E. Reynolds and another, executors; n w corner of Prospect Av and Main St, 1 year. 3,300

Assignment of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Elizabeth, to Judson S. Todd. $1

BLACK, Edward E., to S. W. Folger. 2,000

BRINCKERHOFF, Daniel D., to Eliza Worden. 20,000

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to J. L. Blackwell. 1

DECKER, Paul G., to Mary Jones. 1,200

HAARSTICK, Philip W., to David Steinfeld. 3,000

LEVY, Louis, to Hannah Levy. 4,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to B. A. Sands, administrator, &c. 21,000

SAMUEL, Lazard Gustbal. 6,021

STRONG, Charles E., trustee, to Julia A. Jenness. 3,000

STEERS, Edward P., to S. Gertrude Vermilye. 1

TENNEY, Amos, to Elias Stone. 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Susan Decker. 6,500

Lis Pendens.

23D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6 ft front; William A. Boeckel against Isidore Hoffstadt, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

HESTER ST, 102; Isaac Gelles against Max Epstein and others, (action to declare conveyance void.)

ANTHONY AV, w s, 50 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 50 ft front; George MacKenzie against Edward F. Hurd, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

63D ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Philip Bohnet against Mary J. Hughes, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

51ST ST, 314 and 316 East; Nathan Stimmel against Harris Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FORSYTH ST, 17; Stephen Duncan against Jacob Bernstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

34TH ST, n s, 233.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.10 ft front; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas H. Talcott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Less Active and Prices Lower.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL LIQUIDATION

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Lower—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Higher.

There was a general desire to liquidate in the grain market and prices declined, although there were several rallies, brought about by outside buying orders. The close showed a loss of 1@1¼c on wheat and 1⅛c on corn, with a steadier feeling. Provisions also suffered a decline and closed quiet. Cotton was quiet and a shade lower. Coffee gained a little through local covering, but was without animation.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	74⅝@	...
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	28¾@	29
Corn, No. 2 mixed	48⅝@	...
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.40	@3.70
Flour, straights, Winter	3.55	@ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7	@ ...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	12.25	@12.75
Lard, Western steam	6.62½	@ ...
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17¾	@ ...
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16	@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾	@ 8⅜
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾	@ 16
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ...
Copper, lake	11.50	@ ...
Lead	2.45	@ 3.47½

WHEAT—Contracts were irregular, and opened weak at a decline of ⅝c on foreign selling, weak West, and longs realizing; rallied ¼@⅝c on better cables and bullish crop news, declined ⅞@1⅛c on free local liquidation, advanced ⅛@¾c on late foreign buying, closed steady at 1@1¼c decline, with a moderate trade. Spot was quiet and nominally quoted 1c lower, but shippers' orders were considerably below asking rates. Quotations at close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅞c over September, afloat, No. 1 Northern, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 76⅝c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 79c; No. 1 Manitoba, 79c. Clearances hence, 41,998 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 73,998 bushels; receipts, 24,000 bushels; Atlantic ports, 109,399 bushels; in the interior, 282,203 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed weak at 1⅛c decline, following wheat and the West, with longs realizing. Spot was fairly active on export account at 1c decline. Sales, 172,000 bushels, including to shippers, 124,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 50½@50⅝c, or 1½c over September, free on board, afloat; 17,000 bushels do at 49½c, free on board, afloat, last ten days in December, and 12,000 bushels No. 2 white at 51¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 9,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ¼c under September, elevator, and 10,000 bushels do at ¾c over September, delivered. Receipts, 57,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 118,748 bushels; in the interior, 104,165 bushels. Clearances hence, 74,186 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 138,569 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active at ⅛c decline, with trading chiefly local switching and prices influenced by the West. Spot were fairly active and generally firmer. Sales, 83,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32c for 40,000 bushels; do, clipped, at 33c; No. 2 mixed, 28¾@29c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29½@30c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 32@40c for 35,000 bushels. Receipts, 16,800 bushels; exports, 1,709 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July		@ ...	74⅝
August	325,000	74⅜@75 7-16	74⅜
September	4,740,000	74½@75⅝	74⅜
October	1,120,000	74½@75⅜	75¼
December	3,560,000	76 1-16@77	76⅛
May	170,000	79 @79⅝	79⅛
Total	8,915,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July		@ ...	48⅜
September	280,000	48⅝@49⅛	48⅜
October	25,000	48 @48½	48
May	25,000	40¾@40⅝	40⅝
Total	330,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July		@ ...	28½
August		@ ...	27¾
September	100,000	28¾@...	28¾
October	75,000	27 @...	27
May	50,000	30¼@30¾	30½
Total	225,000		

FLOUR—The unsettled wheat market caused a holding off on the part of jobbers, while receivers were asking old prices. Sales, 14,000 bbls, including 7,200 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clear, and 1,000 bbls fine at quotations. Arrivals, 8,654 bbls and 7,689 sacks; exports, 5,757 bbls and 1,496 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 8,771 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 1	3.15@ 3.30
Clears	3.40@ 3.60
Straights	3.60@ 3.80
White wheat, straights	3.80@ ...
Patents	4.00@ 4.50
Special brands	4.00@ 4.05
City patents	4.50@ 4.75
City clears	4.00@ 4.25
City extras	...@ ...
City supers	...@ 3.30
City fine	...@ 3.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@...	...@ ...
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@
No. 1	2.70@$2.90	3.00@$3.10
Clears	2.90@ 3.00	3.05@ 3.30
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.50@ 3.70
Patents	3.55@ 3.70	3.70@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@$3.75; fancy, $3.90.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated, yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Steady, but quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.80; ground, $3.50 @$3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Quiet; State last sold at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Quiet and nominal. Sales of Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 85c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, extra, to screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a little freer movement in a jobbing way, but there was no market for full lots. In job lots prices stood for clover at from $9 to $6.50, and high grades at $8.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $3 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market prices did not change for the day. There was not much local inquiry, yet there were indications of reviving interest from some foreign sources. The Mediterranean had bids here closer to sellers' views, but not up to a basis to permit business. The tone of the markets abroad was changing a little to firmness, and by reason of the recent developments in this country. England is not upon an operating basis as yet, but there is a belief that her wants before the new crop will be important upon American markets. There was not much prime yellow to be had here from outside hands at 28c; most of the unsold oil, which had been held on a limit at that price was withdrawn, in the expectation that under the closer holding of the supplies the market may reach 30c. There were sales here yesterday of 600 bbls prime yellow, in part for South American, at 28c, and 300 bbls good off grade yellow at 27c, and 27@28c were the closing prices for good off grade and prime, respectively. The large holdings of crude, in bulk, at Vicksburg, had been all sold up, but the larger line in the Mississippi Valley is practically held off the market. MENHADEN was very quiet; nominal prices were 22@23c. COCOANUT OIL was slow; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c, and Cochin at 5¾@6c. LINSEED OIL had a fair jobbing demand, with city quoted at 59c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with 51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Oil closed at $1.45½, the only quotation here to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was stronger early, or 5 points higher on pork and 3 points on lard and ribs, through the small receipts of hogs, but became easy on a dull trading, and closed lower for the day by 10@12 points on pork and 3@5 points on bacon, while lard was about as on Wednesday. Chicago estimates its receipts for to-day as 10,000 head. The week's packing was 160,000 head; same time last year, 245,000 head.

LARD was firmer early, with small hog receipts, but reacted and closed barely steady and dull. At the West July closed at 6.22c, nominal; September was at 6.30@6.35c, closing at 6.32c; October closed at 6.37c; January was at 6.27@6.32c, closing at 6.32c. Here there was little business; cash was offered at 6.62½c, with bidding of 6.57½c. City steam was quiet and firm; sales of 85 tcs at 6.25c. Options—September closed at 6.62c, nominal; refined was quiet and weak; Continent at 6.95c; South American at 7.30c; compound lard was dull at 4⅞@5¼c, as to quality.

PORK—The exporters were buying to a little freer extent, and at generally firm prices. Sales of 400 bbls mess. The West opened 5c better on September, but sold off 17½c, and closed 10c lower than on Wednesday, while the January option was weak throughout the day and 15c lower, closing at 12c decline; July closed at $10.65, nominal; September was at $10.72@$10.90, closing at $10.75; January was at $10.67@$10.75, closing at $10.70. Prices here were: For mess, $12.25@$13; family mess, $12.50@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $12.25@$14.25.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was little business; a lot of 3,000 lb clear bellies, 10-lb average, was sold at 8¼c, while heavy averages were offered low, compared with pickled bellies, which latter were in least supply, and most wanted in small lots, in which way quotations were exceeded. City-pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, nominally 8c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c for 14 and 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9¼@10c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝@8¾c for 12 lb and 8⅝@8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was slack, and the close is at 3 to 5 points' decline, with, at the West, July closing at $6.05; September sold at $6.12@$6.20, closing at $6.12@$6.15; October at $6.10@$6.17, closing at $6.12; January at $5.02@$5.65, closing at $5.62.

BEEF—The shippers were interested in light quantities of tierced; beyond this there was a good deal of indifference shown by buyers. Quotations: Packet, $9@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—There was a little inquiry from smokers, and prices were fairly well sustained. Quoted here at $18, and $17 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were offered at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 23,604 head; same time last year, 42,191 head. Chicago—Receipts, 12,000 head; dull; steady to weaker; $4.60@$5.25; left over, 1,600 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 880 head; active; packers 5c higher; heavy steady; light 5c lower; $4.40@$5.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 1,000 head; strong; $4.60@$5.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; strong; $4.65@$4.95. Pittsburg—Slow; $5@$5.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,500 head; weak; $4.65@$5.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; $5@$5.05. Cleveland—Liverpool and workers, $5.20@$5.30. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,264 head; $4.50@$5. Quotations were are 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 7c for 160 lb, 7⅛c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7¼@7¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was slow. There was city to be had at 4¼c. However, some special lots were above that, while the demand was narrow and sought to obtain the supplies at 4c. The melters were determined in holding at the outside rate, and had hopes of other than the restricted home demand. For country, demands were light; sales of 65,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demands were unimportant, with the West out of the market. The supplies here were small, but they rested upon a nominal basis, which was 6¼c for city. For lard stearine there was a quiet market, with unimportant offerings of Western, which was nominally about 8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet, but advanced 10@25 points through local covering and foreign buying, and closed steady. Havre was dull and unchanged, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was in demand at fairer prices, No. 7 quoted at 15¾@16c and No. 8 at 14¾c. Sales, 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5 to No. 7, per Hogarth, 17¾c; 1,000 bags do, to be shipped, 17¾c, and 476 bags Nicaragua on private terms. Options sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—October, 250 bags at 15.15c; March, 250 bags at 14.80c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 15.05c; August, 250 bags at 15.05c; September, 250 bags at 15.05c, 500 bags at 15.10c, 250 bags at 15.15c, 250 bags at 15.10c, October, 2,750 bags at 15.15c, 500 bags at 15.10c, 250 bags at 15.15c; 250 bags at 15.20c; December, 1,750 bags at 15c, 1,000 bags at 15.05c, 250 bags at 15.10c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.85c, 250 bags at 14.90c; total, 9,500 bags; total for day, 10,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.90@15.00	12.50@12.65
February	14.90@15.00	12.45@12.55
March	14.85@14.90	12.40@12.50
April	@ ...	12.30@12.40
May	@ ...	12.25@12.35
July	15.00@15.10	15.20@15.30
August	15.10@15.15	14.35@14.45
September	15.10@15.15	13.70@13.75
October	15.15@15.20	13.10@13.20
November	15.05@15.15	12.75@12.85
December	15.00@15.05	12.65@12.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	228,875
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,529
Total stock in New-York to-day	222,346
Total stock in Baltimore	50,409
Arrivals—Steamship Severn	10,167
	69,576
Deliveries yesterday	561—69,015
Total stock in New-Orleans	43,905
Deliveries yesterday	410—43,495
	112,510
Total stock in United States	334,856
Afloat from Rio per steam to July 20	74,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to July 24	23,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to July 23	61,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 19	16,000
	174,000
Total	508,856
Same time 1894	368,909

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15⅜@16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.....above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 9...1.60 below No. 7
No. 5...1.35 above No. 7	No. 10...1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.....above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8...1.25 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 9...1.75 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	No. 10...2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar	...	Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @19½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19
Bucona	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bonda	20 @22
Tucuta, ord'y	18½	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	18¾@19	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	20½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were without special influence, and the close showed a loss of 3

good stock. Prime and choice lambs were scarce and firm; common and medium do, dull and unchanged. 13 cars of stock were carried over, not including 2 cars to arrive late. Inferior to prime sheep sold at $1.50@$3.75 per 100 lb; common to good lambs at $3@$5; a deck of extra fine Jerseys at $5.70; dressed mutton in fair demand at 4@7c for common to choice; quality-dressed lambs also were out quite freely at 6@ 10½c, extra quality selling up to 11c.—SALES.—M. COLLINS—131 Virginia lambs, 66 lb average, at $5 per 100 lb; 262 do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 130 Western do, 68 lb, at $4.75; 30 Western sheep, 97 lb, at $3.37½; 36 Virginia do, 96 lb, at $3.—NEWTON & CO.—197 Ohio sheep, 102 lb, at $3.75; 226 do, 84 lb, at $3.40; 228 do, 78 lb, at $2.90; 186 do, 69 lb, at $2.50; 110 do, 66 lb, at $2; 173 Ohio lambs, 55 lb, at $3.25; 62 do, 56 lb, at $3.50.—P. S. KASE—134 Jersey lambs, 74 lb, at $5.70; 4 ewes, 147 lb, at $3.50.—S. JUDD & CO.—242 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb, at $5; 238 do, 59 lb, at $4.12½; 280 West Virginia do, 59 lb, at $4.12½; 260 Buffalo do, 62 lb, at $4; 32 West Virginia culls, 53 lb, at $3.—J. H. WILKERSON—207 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $4.50; 240 do, 58 lb, at $4.50; 248 Ohio sheep, 77 lb, at $3.25.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—153 Virginia lambs, 58 lb, at $5.—HARRINGTON—212 Western lambs, 67 lb, at $4.75; 259 do, 64 lb, at $4.25; 28 sheep, 86 lb, at $3.25.—HUME & MULLEN—21 State lambs, 49 lb, at $4; 45 do, 57 lb, at $4; 15 sheep, 104 lb, at $3.50; 30 do, 80 lb, at $1.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 23 cars, or 3,473 head; about 2,200 head on sale, late Wednesday and this morning. Market quoted lower at $5.20@$5.50, but nothing reported sales below $5.25. 11 cars of good Western hogs sold at $5.25; country dressed do at 7@8½c per lb.—SALES. S. JUDD & CO.—152 Western hogs, 154 lb average, at $5.35 per 100 lb; 154 do, 138 lb, at $5.35.—A. W. LAMB—93 State hogs, 200 lb, at $5.40; 100 State pigs' choice, 98 lb, at $5.40; also yesterday, 182 State hogs, 182 lb, at $5.45.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—Late Wednesday, 23 State hogs, 180 lb, @5.62½; 22 do, 194 lb, @5.50; 34 do, 192 lb, at $5.40.—WEMPLE & MUNN—Late Wednesday, 53 State hogs, 153 lb, at $5.40; 59 do, 168 lb, at $5.55; 53 do, 214 lb, at $5.50; 28 do, 124 lb, at $5.50; 70 do, 150 lb, at $5.50; do, 169 lb, at $5.45; 241 do, 201 lb, at $5.45; 84 do, 219 lb, at $5.40; 23 rough hogs, 245 to 350 lb, at $4.90@ $4.55.—C. DILLENBACK—13 State hogs, 215 lb, at $5.40; also, Wednesday, 28 State hogs, 151 lb, at $5.60; 57 do, 158 lb, at $5.50; 58 do, 212 lb, at $5.50.—JELLIFF, WRIGHT & CO.—On Wednesday, 36 State hogs, 158 lb, at $5.50; 235 do, 166 lb, at $5.44; 21 rough hogs, 307 lb, at $4.45; 1 do, 210 lb, at $4.50.—S. SANDERS—Late Wednesday, 29 State hogs, 181 lb, at $5.50; 18 do, 208 lb, at $5.45; 4 rough do, 310 lb, at $4.40; 1 do, 220 lb, at $4.50.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts, last 24 hours, 2,112 head; total for week thus far, 13,112 head; for same time last week, 14,658 head; consigned through, 2,012 head; to New York, 1,478 head; on sale, 100 head; market opened steady and firm; closed firm; all sold; course 1,420 lb steers, $4.50; fair to good cows, $2.50@$3.60; stockers, $1.85@$2.50 yearls, $3@$5.50; grasses sold at $1.75@$2.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,600 head; total for week thus far, 34,720 head; for same time last week, 28,750 head; consigned through, 2,850 head; to New York, 2,400 head; on sale, 4,950 head; market opened easier for light grades, but firmed up later; steady for other grades; closed steady to firm; light and light mixed, $5.25@$5.30; Yorkers sold early at $5.25@$5.30, mostly $5.30; later, $5.35@$5.40; mixed packers, $5.25@$5.30; good mediums and heavy, $5.25; roughs, $4.25@$4.60; stags, $3.50@$4.25; pigs dull and slow; quotable at $4@$4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,750 head; total for week thus far, 41,750 head; for same time last week, 33,910 head; consigned through, 900 head; to New York, 1,200 head; on sale, 6,000 head; market opened steady for ordinary grades; active and, higher for exports; closed steady, with all sold; good to choice mixed sheep, $2.25@$2.65; hardy wethers, $2.75@$3; culls and common, 75c@$2; export ewes, $3.25@$3.40; good to choice lambs, $5@$5.25; lb lambs, $5.25; good lambs, $4.25@$4.75; light to fair, $3@$4; culls and common, $2.25@$2.75.

EAST LIBERTY, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts light; market very slow; prime, $5.25@$5.40; good, $4.20@$4.60; good butchers', $4@$4.20; mixed, $2.75@$3.75; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light; market slow; very few selling; $5.25@$5.40 for all grades. Sheep—Supply light; market dull and lower; export, $4@$4.25; extra, $3.90@$3.95; good, $2.70@$2.90; fair, $1.40 @$2; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $1.50@$3.50; Spring lambs, $2@$4.50; veal calves, $4.50@$5; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,978 head; steady; demand fair; native steers, $2.75@ $4.30; Texas and native cows, $2@$3.25; stockers, $3.25@$3.70; cows and heifers, $2.55. Hogs—Receipts, 1,499 head; market steady; light hogs slightly higher, and heavy a shade lower; heavy, $4.70@ $5; light, $4.50@$4.90; light, $4.50@$4.80. Sheep—Receipts, 2,888 head; market dull and lower; no demand.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Cattle are coming forward in less numbers, but as the demand shows no improvement prices are not more than steady. There was no change to-day in the prices of the 1,200 lb steers, which were as a great many left over from yesterday. There was only a fair demand at steady prices. A much better demand for both sheep and lambs was the case to-day, the former gaining 10c to 15c on the best offerings. At 2 P. M.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.25@$5.80; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $4.40@$4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.60@$4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.70@$3.55; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.25; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.75@ $2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.25@$5.25; veal calves, common to fair, $2@$4; Texas steers, $3.10@$4; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@ $3.25; Western range steers, $3.80@$4.80; Western range heifers, $3.25@$4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.90@$5.15; common to choice, mixed, $4.70@$5.15; choice assorted, $5.10@$5.25; light, $4.80@$5.30; pigs, $3.40@$4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4; lambs, $3@$5.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 77s 6d; prime mess steady at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady at 57s 6d; do, medium, steady at 50s. Hams—Short cut, steady at 51s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 37s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 30s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 34s 6d; long clear middles, about 55 lb, firm, steady at 34s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, easy at 32s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 5d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 8½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 4½d; July firm at 4s 4d; August steady at 4s 2d; September steady at 4s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 40-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 43-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 44-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 45-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 46-64@ 3 47-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 47-64@3 48-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 49-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, value.

LONDON, July 25.—At the wool sales to-day 15,508 bales were offered, chiefly of New-Zealand and New South Wales. There was a brisk sale, the large number of home and foreign buyers in attendance competing actively. A firm feeling prevailed and there was a tendency toward dearer prices. The demand of Continental operators for secured and greasy merinoes was very noticeable, and the operations were large. American purchasers are buying suitable growths freely, the sales being estimated at 1,200 bales to-day at full rates. There was a large selection of crossbreds, and they met with a good reception from both home and foreign dealers. Prices were occasionally slightly better than they were a few days ago. The fifth series of sales will open on Sept. 24, and the sixth on Nov. 26. The list will close on Sept. 22. The first series of sales in 1896 will commence on Jan. 14, and the second series on March 3. A skin sale will open on Aug. 8, at which there will be offered 3,310 Australian and 50 Punta Arenas. The day's sales in detail and the prices obtained are as follows: New South Wales, 3,700 bales—Scoured, 6½@@1s 2½d; do locks and pieces, 4½d@1s ½d; greasy, 6@@1s 2½d; do locks and pieces, 5½@6½d. Queensland, 1,800 bales—Scoured, 6½d@1s 2d; do locks and pieces, 7½d@1s ½d; greasy, 6½@9d; do locks and pieces, 6½@7d. Victoria, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 2½d@1s 3½d; do locks and pieces, 4½d@1s; greasy, 6½@10d; do locks and pieces, 6½d. South Australia, 300 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 7½@9½d; greasy, 4½@7½d; do locks and pieces, 4½d. Tasmania, 500 bales Greasy, 4½@ 10½d; do locks and pieces, 4½@8d. New-Zealand, 7,500 bales—Scoured, 6½d@1s 3½d; do locks and pieces, 6d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 3½@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 500 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5@7½d.

LONDON, July 25—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 10½d; October-December, 10s 4½d. Manila Hemp—Good, £18 15s, cost, insurance, and freight, Chicutu. Linseed, spot delivery, 37s 3d per quarter. June shipment, via Cape, 37s 3d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 1-16c; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 8-16c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 359 bales, (including 2 bales of new cotton, one from Bellville and the other from Victoria, Texas); sales, 700 bales; stock, 94,812 bales.

GALVESTON, July 25.—Cotton easy; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, none; exports coastwise, 88 bales; sales, none; stock, 10,268 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 8 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 4,889 bales.

Georgia Melon Season Ended.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

The Georgia melon season, so far as shipments are concerned, is about over. Melons are not now bringing enough to pay freight, and the railroads require prepayment of freight to many of the leading cities. Leading melon growers say that there are thousands of carloads of melons yet in the field, and any number of carloads can be bought on the track at from $10 to $20 per car. Melon growers are said to be discouraged at the situation. It is evident, however, that the present system of marketing this great crop is defective. It will take some active and intelligent work to perfect it, especially to get the friendly co-operation of the railroads.

BOYS FIND MISSING RECORDS

GRAND JURY MINUTES DISCOVERED IN A COURT ROOM.

Recorder Goff Asks the District Attorney's Office for an Explanation—Investigation to be Made.

Two boys found a lot of Grand Jury records yesterday in one of the empty court rooms in the Criminal Court Building.

Among the papers found by the boys was a bound volume of the minutes of the Grand Jury for August, 1894, and one of the minutes of the Grand Jury for November, 1891. The employes of the District Attorney's office have been searching for these records for some time, and when the papers were discovered the matter was at once reported to Recorder Goff, who was very much exercised. The Recorder at once sent for Acting District Attorney Weeks and Assistant District Attorney Unger, and demanded an explanation. He said:

This is a most serious matter, and calls for immediate explanation by the District Attorney.

The minutes of the Grand Jury are ordered by an express statute of the law to be kept secret, and the District Attorney is even required to keep them in a strong box, where they will be entirely safe. Even during the short transit from the Grand Jury room to the District Attorney's office, the records are always carried in an iron box, which is supposed to be sealed. Nobody is supposed to see the records, excepting the Grand Jurors themselves, their sworn clerk, and the District Attorney.

On the few occasions when the Court has to consult the minutes, which happens very rarely, the books are handled with great care, and are always returned to their proper custodian. This happens but very rarely, however, and I myself have as yet never had an occasion to call for these minutes.

It is, therefore, quite inexplicable to me how these books got into that courtroom unless they were deliberately put there, for the room has not been used since July 1, but it has been cleaned daily. From the bench of Part I, where I hold court, I can look across through the windows into Part II., and almost every day while holding court I could see persons moving about in the empty courtroom, the doors of which are not kept locked.

There could have been no occasion for any one using those books in the courtroom even during the time that Judge Allison held court there, but even if they had been used and had afterward been forgotten, it seems impossible that none of the cleaners who daily pass through the room should not find these large and heavy books, which were lying there conspicuously enough to be found by mere urchins peeping into the room.

In case the District Attorney should be unable to give a satisfactory explanation, it would be a fit subject to lay before the Grand Jury, for that body is most concerned in the proper preservation of its own records, even though the minutes may be those of some Grand Juror who held their sessions long ago. The Grand Jury according to law is a body which perpetuates itself, as it were, from Grand Jury to Grand Jury.

Neither Mr. Weeks nor Mr. Unger could make a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the papers came to be in the hands of boys who were found. It was said the papers were last used by Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Weeks in the prosecution of Dr. Newton Whitehead.

A thorough investigation will be made, and the result will be reported to Recorder Goff.

IGNORANT OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

Peter Hombach In Jail for Sending a Threatening Card to His Sister.

Peter Hombach, a waiter, is in Ludlow Street Jail because he threatened his sister with a suit for the recovery of 75 marks, which he declares she owes him.

The charge against him is that he sent a threatening postal card through the mails.

Hombach's sister lives in Hoboken, N. J., and the waiter declares that the 75 marks was sent to her from Germany for his account. She refused to give it to him, he says, and a lawyer told him to tell her that unless the money was paid he would bring suit. Hombach, who has only been in this country three months, acted on the lawyer's advice, but he put his request on a postal card. The sister made a complaint to the United States authorities, and had him arrested.

Before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, Hombach, who does not speak a word of English, admitted sending the postal card, but said that he did not know of any offense he was committing.

The Commissioner was as lenient as possible, and fixed bail at $250. The prisoner was told that if he did not get that amount he would have to stay in jail until October, when the criminal court will sit. The waiter burst into tears at this intelligence.

He has no friends here, and it is doubtful if any effort to get bail will be successful. Lawyer Marx, who was in the room at the time, interested himself in the case, and said he would see if bail could be procured.

TRYING TO COLLECT ALIMONY.

Mrs. Ricardo de Casanova's Action Against Her Husband.

The wife of Ricardo de Casanova's Rodreguez has been unable to collect alimony at the rate of $1,500 a year, although her husband, it is alleged, inherited $1,500,000 from his father some years ago.

Upon the application of Mrs. de Casanova, Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed George A. Wingate as receiver of the real estate in this city owned by her husband. Mrs. de Casanova was granted a decree of separation in the Supreme Court on Dec. 26, 1890.

The purpose of having a receiver appointed is to enable Mrs. de Casanova to collect $2,150.01 arrears of alimony. The marriage of the couple took place June 27, 1877, in this city. Mrs. de Casanova alleged that her husband deserted her in November of the same year, and went to Havana, where he still resides.

The defendant is the owner of considerable real estate in this city and Cuba. In order to secure the payment of the alimony T. Ellett Hodgskin was first appointed receiver of the defendant's New-York real estate, but before he qualified as receiver the defendant paid his wife $4,000, being all the alimony due to the end of December, 1893. Since then, the plaintiff says, no alimony has been paid to her.

Want More Money for Their Property.

A motion made by the Corporation Counsel before Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to confirm the report of H. L. Patterson, ex-Judge Sanford, and A. J. Basch condemning property at Morris and Tremont Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, for the purpose of a firehouse, was opposed yesterday by T. H. Baldwin, in behalf of the owners of the property.

The Commissioners awarded $10,000 to the property owners. The owners protest against this award upon the ground that it is below the actual value of the property, which they say is worth at least $13,500. It was contended that the report of the Commissioners was a gross outrage, and that the experts who were examined in behalf of the city were men who were absolutely ignorant of the value of real estate in that part of the city. Counsel moved to set aside all the proceedings, and urged that this was a case where private property was taken where there was no public necessity for it.

Decision was reserved.

The Yacht Mohican Insurance Case.

The taking of testimony in the suit which was recently brought in the English courts by Dr. W. Conyers Herring of this city against the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company to recover $25,000 insurance, accepted by the company on his yacht Mohican, has been concluded.

The Mohican was destroyed by fire at Brighton, England, March 7. The insurance company refused to pay the policy on the ground of fraud.

Several witnesses were examined, who testified to the value of the yacht.

The complete testimony will be submitted in a few days to ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, who was appointed Commissioner, to hear evidence in the case, by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England.

Mrs. Newton Wants to See Her Baby.

Mrs. Richard Newton alleges that her husband drove her out of their home, at Franklin, N. J., a month after her baby was born.

He has since refused to let her see the baby, which is not yet three months old, and yesterday she obtained from Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, a writ of habeas corpus directing the production of the child in court.

Mr. Newton is in business at 94 Church Street.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Good Government Club Z did not interpose any defense yesterday to the action which was brought against it in the Fourth District Court before Civil Justice Roesch to recover $70 for the rent of the premises at 236 East Seventh Street, its headquarters, for the months of June and July. The action was brought by William Buhler, the owner of the property. When the case was called for trial Morris Cukor, the former President of the club, informed the court that he was not at the present time the President of the club, but that he would make every endeavor to see that the claim was paid. Justice Roesch gave a judgment against the club for the amount of the rent with costs.

—August Kleinau, one of the members of Sheriff Tamsen's firm of auctioneers, who is also in the picture frame business, was a party defendant with Herman Fuchs, in the Fourth District Court before Civil Justice Roesch yesterday, in an action brought by the Pape Brothers Molding Company to recover $77.63 on a bill for goods sold and delivered. The action is based upon picture frames and moldings sold to Kleinau. As promises were made to settle the claim, the trial of the action was adjourned pending the completion of the negotiations for settlement.

—Charles A. Rink was appointed referee yesterday by Judge Bischoff in the Court of Common Pleas in a suit brought by Mrs. Mary O'Gara for dower in the estate of John O'Gara, who died on Jan. 27. Mr. O'Gara owned valuable real estate in West Thirty-third and West Thirty-fourth streets and Ninth Avenue. All of th's he left to his grandchildren, Joseph W. Lawrence, Mary C. Lawrence, and Frances M. Lawrence. Mrs. O'Gara claimed dower in all the property.

—The testimony of Lewis T. Knox and Charles P. Northrop, witnesses to the will of James G. K. Lawrence, the former President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, was taken yesterday before Probate Clerk Washburne in the Surrogate's office. Ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, who was recently appointed guardian of the three children, announced that there would not be any contest over the will. Mr. Lawrence left all of his estate to his wife.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Gutman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 2—Kahn vs. Reiner.

Class IV.—Lorillard Company vs. American Caoutchouc Company. 4—Matter of Empire State Brewing Company.

Class VII.—5—McKee vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 6—Raimond vs. Tate.

Class VIII.—7—Ivory vs. the Mayor, &c. 8—Matter of Wolff. 9—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Weston. 10—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 11—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 12—Furman vs. Furman. 13—Heberer vs. Schiff. 14—Peters & Cuffman Company vs. Schiff. 15—United States Foundry Company vs. Johnson. 16—Pine vs. Greenberg. 17—State National Bank vs. Reed. 18—Toch vs. Toch. 19—Luke vs. Everett. 20—Bowery Bank vs. Mc-Clelland. 21—People vs. Bull. 22—Rickerson vs. German-American Insurance Company. 23—Clayton vs. Palmer. 24—People vs. Schillinger. 25—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 26—Kingsley vs. Agency vs. United States Telegraph and News Company. 28—Walsmann vs. Tamsen. 29—Martin vs. De Forest. 30—Manhattan Railway Company vs. McKee. 31—People vs. Natto. 32—Kahn vs. Hoes. 33—Coleman vs. Spencer. 34—McClelland vs. Mc-Clelland. 35—Walford vs. Bailey. 36—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 37—Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company vs. Koehler. 38—Matter of Hoey. 39—Donohue vs. McLaughlin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Open at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1038—Dewey vs. Dewey. 1040—Telschon vs. Telschon.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Charles H. Ford. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Elmer Jarrett, Arthur W. Sunder, Michael Heinert, Magdalena Schlee, Evan Lewis, Arthur Brooks. At 2 P. M.—Johanna H. Schwarzchild, Mary McCartney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Lewis for the People.

1—Nicholas Strauss. 2—Walter Dunn and Frank Horn. 3—Mannie Nagle. 4—Anton Binniman. 5—Caesare Capra. 6—Wilmer E. Booth. 7—Lemuel E. Bird. 8—Matteo La Mida. 9—Franz Ihle. 11—Joseph C. Fisher. 12—Richard Joseph. 13—Bartoz Ersl. 14—Peter Garrahan and Alfonso J. Steers.

Pleadings.—1—Louis P. Herman. 2—Michael Hegeman. 3—Edward Fleming. 4—William H. Conklin and John Bauer. 5—Hugh Duncan. 6—Frank Kelly (2) and David Tehan. 7—William Johnson. 8—Daniel J. Mulcahy. 9—James Woods. 10—Charles O'Brien. 11—Thomas Mc-Cormick. 12—John McGuire. 13—Martin Leagra. 14—Frank Corbitt. 15—John Watson. 16—Charles T. Wagner (2.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Temple.

1—Charles Wasself. 2—Frank Kernan. 3—Mamie Lee. 4—Isidore Kornbluth. 5—John Connors. 6—Michael Heitler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey—Charles Donohue, Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks vs. Ferris—George London. Cohen vs. Clayton—W. F. Wilson.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—O'Gara vs. Lawrence—Charles A. Runk. Bayer vs. Scanlon—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Bram vs. Bram—Charles Wehle. Donovan vs. Stevens—Martin J. Earley.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Glaser vs. Vanderstine—George M. Leventritt.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Rosa B. de Casanova vs. R. C. y Rodriguez—G. A. Wingate.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Sarah Jacobs vs. Abraham Morris—Louis Hanneman.

Knowing Old Rats.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

There are evidently some knowing old rats in the building occupied by the Hartford Courant, "the oldest paper in North America." To get rid of a colony of the rodents, somebody connected a printing office brass "galley" with a live wire, conveying 250 volts, after hanging above it a piece of cheese, in such a position that the rat, to get at it, must stand on the galley. The oldest paper, &c., solemnly publishes this statement about one old rat:

"They ran up to the galley, looked at the cheese, sniffed at it standing up on their hind legs, and seemed perplexed. One old fellow, as large as a good-sized kitten, could almost reach it without standing on the galley, but when he found that he must stand on the brass plate to get it, he shook his grizzled head and retired."

That, however, was only one part of the story. One rash young rat, driven by "all the fire of youth," jumped upon the galley—and—

"The electricity got in its work, and instantly the rat flew in the air about six inches, the thought of the cheese being driven from his mind, and fell in confusion on the floor."

As to electricity, the rest of the rats have voted unanimously "not to have any in theirs."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An order of Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was filed in the New-York County Clerk's office yesterday discharging Gerard M. Stevens as receiver for Joseph T. Rook in a suit brought against him in supplementary proceedings by Charles J. Fisher, who recovered a judgment against Mr. Rook for $22,642 in 1889, which has recently been satisfied. Mr. Rook satisfied a judgment on July 15 for $38,425, obtained against him by F. P. Olcott, receiver of the Wall Street Bank, on Feb. 26, 1889. Mr. Rook was formerly a stock broker at 52 Broadway, this city.

—An attachment for $6,000 has been received by the Sheriff against Edwin D. Bangs and Frank Bigelow, doing business as the E. D. Bangs Oil Cup Company of Milwaukee, Wis., in favor of Herbert W. Dayton, on an assigned claim of George E. Dayton for commissions on the sale of a patent automatic oil cup. The Sheriff served it on a manufacturer here.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $2,540 against the Rev. George W. Sansom of 415 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, in favor of the East River National Bank, on a judgment obtained against him some time ago, and also against the Rutgers Female College, of which he is President, on a note.

—R. Alexander Kerr, liquor dealer at 345 Greenwich Street, yesterday confessed judgment for $350 in favor of the B. M. Koehler & Son Company for liquors.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $12,004 against Arthur L. Meyer, real estate operator, of 140 Nassau Street, in favor of George F. Campbell.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

AN ELEGANT MODERN DWELLING TO LET to desirable private family; 89th St., near West End Av.; choicest location on west side; rent, $1,400. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

EVADED THE SHERIFF FIVE YEARS

Joseph Malone, Who Had Been Sentenced for Contempt of Court, Now in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn.

After evading the Sheriff and his deputies five years, Joseph Malone has been arrested and is at present an occupant of the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn City Court in 1889 issued an order for the examination of Bernard J. Malone, son of Joseph Malone, in the suit of James S. Hawley against Malone and another. A judgment had been recovered for $535.74, rental for premises in that city, but the execution was returned unsatisfied.

Subsequently Joseph Malone was summoned to appear for examination, but he did not attend court, and fifteen months after Peter F. Hopkins served him with a second notice.

Again Malone did not attend the court and Sheriff Courtney and his deputies heard from different sources that Malone was in Ireland, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

By diligent work the detectives found that part of the time Malone lived in the cellar of a house on the old Coney Island road, and that when he did appear in the vicinity he wore a skirt and a shawl, giving him the appearance of a woman. Dressed in this disguise, he would go out and hoe the potatoes and corn.

Malone, when an officer tried to serve a summons, became so angry that he rapped the man over the knuckles with his hoe, breaking the man's finger.

Mr. Malone did not attend court the day the return was to be made, but was subsequently found in his son's factory, in Tiffany Place. He was taken to court. There he swore that he had gone to court upon the previous occasions, but had got in the wrong courtroom each time. He also said that he had been served with a paper, but that he had not been shown the original. He was adjudged guilty of contempt, but he managed to evade arrest.

Since that time he has eluded the Sheriff and his officers until Sheriff Buttling heard he was in Jersey City.

Deputy Sheriff Thompson went to Jersey City, found his man and watched him. When he came across the river to visit Brooklyn friends the deputy was on the boat, and as soon as Malone touched the land he was arrested.

There were times during the five years that he was seen by the Sheriff's deputies, but these were on Sundays. As it was a civil action, the officers could not serve the papers.

At other times he was accompanied by two large wolfhounds.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN GALVESTON, TEXAS

Liquor Stores and Barbers' Shops Not Open from Ten to Four.

From The Galveston (Texas) News, July 22.

There was a weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Galveston yesterday. Many business men ate their breakfasts and then sauntered down town as usual to the barber's shop, to be met with a sign, "Closed on account of Sunday law." Then, with wonder in their eyes, the footsteps of many turned to some familiar back door, to find it bolted and barred. They perchance stepped into a drug store to get a Havana, and were politely told that they could not buy cigars until after 4 o'clock. Even the little fruit stands on the corner had mosquito bar netting down over their wares, with signs stating that no fruit would be sold until after 4 o'clock. Many a man patronized a drug store soda fountain for the first time this Summer.

The manner of its happening was very simple. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the day police force lined up before Day Sergeant Paul Delava. He gave them instructions from the Chief of Police, Walter C. Jones, to see that the Sunday law was strictly enforced. The Sunday law, as construed by Mayor Fly and enunciated by ex-Chief Lordan, is that all places of business shall close between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the first day of the week. The men were told to notify saloons and places of business to close, save drug stores, restaurants, book stores, and newspaper offices, and to notify the drug stores that they must sell nothing but drugs and mineral waters coming under the head of drugs. They were then closely watched to see that the law was strictly enforced.

The officers claim that although there was some grumbling the orders were carried out without any opposition.

AN INQUISITIVE ORANGE BURGLAR

He Enters Houses and Inspects the Rooms, but Steals Nothing.

ORANGE, N. J., July 25.—Abnormal inquisitiveness and not cupidity seems to be the actuating motive of a burglar now operating in Orange. The evidence is that he enters houses, often at great trouble and risk, carefully inspects the lower floors, and departs without any plunder.

The residence of Mrs. H. Whittingham, on Valley Road, in West Orange, was entered last night. A hole was bored in a rail over a kitchen window and a piece of glass taken out. The catch was thrown back and the house entered. There were evidences that the kitchen, parlor, dining room, and reception room were inspected, but nothing is missing.

The residence of W. S. Andrews, also on Valley Road, was entered. A window screen was cut out. Burnt matches were found in all the rooms on the first floor, but nothing is missed. The house of Miss Laura Lindsley, on Valley Road, near Joyce Street, was entered by forcing a window, and, although burnt matches were found on the floors, and there were evidences that different articles had been disturbed, not a thing was missing except a lot of matches.

Several houses in this city, but close to Valley Road, have been entered, but their owners report no losses.

Why the Barbers Are Happier.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

There is, perhaps, no tradesman that knows better when he comes in contact with hard times than the barber. When men walk about the streets with a forlorn look and bristles of several days' growth decorating their faces, they are, as a rule, short of cash and making very few visits to the barber. This applies mostly to the Pittsburg workingman, and in many cases to the man of business. When the barbers are busy the strict economy brought on by depressing times disappears, and the average man desires his appearance to be in harmony with his surroundings and the size of his pocketbook. Men who shave themselves usually dislike the task, and do so as a matter of economy. Not many months ago the barbers of the city complained of a lack of business, and many journeymen were laid off to cut down expenses. A peep into the downtown barbers' shops of the city on a Saturday night demonstrates on sight that good times are here in fact, as every barber looks on a shop full of waiting men every time he says "Next!"

Political Criticism over the Line.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

The prevailing characteristic of the present Canadian Government we would put down as impudence. It seems to be the chief quality looked for in a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Foster is impudent; so is Sir Charles Tupper. Dr. Montague is perhaps more offensive than any of his colleagues, and Mr. Daly and Mr. Wallace are habitually discourteous. The other members of the Government are reasonably civil. Fortunately there are plenty of men in the Opposition who have the ability and the willingness to cut the comb of a Cabinet Minister when he gets too fresh.

Real Estate at Auction.

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100 BEAUTIFUL LOTS AT EDGEMERE,

BETWEEN ARVERNE AND WAVE CREST.

Adjoining the magnificent New Edgemere Hotel. The handsomest and grandest seaside Hotel and location on the entire Atlantic Coast. Lots restricted. Terms liberal. Will be sold at auction on the premises, rain or shine, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.,

By SMYTH & RYAN, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Maps, &c